

T H E
Philadelphia Vocabulary,

ENGLISH AND LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to acquaint the
Learner with Things as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,

Author of the *English Grammar*, and late Sur-Master of
St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.



PHILADELPHIA:

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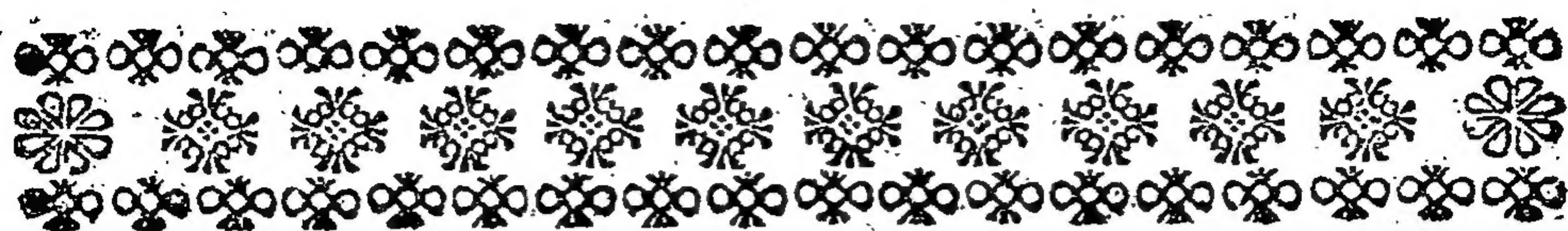
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T H E

P R E F A C E.

TH E *burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly of great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design ; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of the Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions ; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes ; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of ; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author ? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.*

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Pædagogus for a School-Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the ordinary Nomenclatures.

The following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament,

The P R E F A C E.

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. — Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or throw it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given: almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To, Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before,

The PREFACE.

or First, Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over; he will presently know that *Advocare* signifies to call to; *Convocare*, to call together; *Devocare*, to call down; *Invocare*, to call upon; *Præponere*, to put before; *Proponere*, to put forth; *Reponere*, to put back; *Subponere*, to put under; *Supervenire*, to come upon or over. So he that knows what *Amicus*, *Avarus* signifies, will soon learn what *Amicitia*, *Avaritia* mean; as he that knows what *Liber*, *Culter*, are, will soon tell you that *Libellus* is a little Book; *Cutellus*, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that *Tepere*, *Calere*, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of *Tepor*, *Calor*, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as *Pastor*, *Arator*; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them, since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

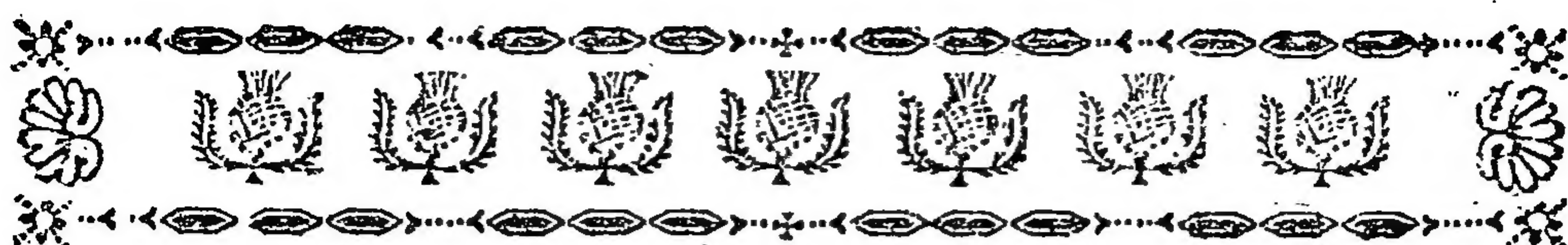
As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the learner may at the same time and with the same pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E.

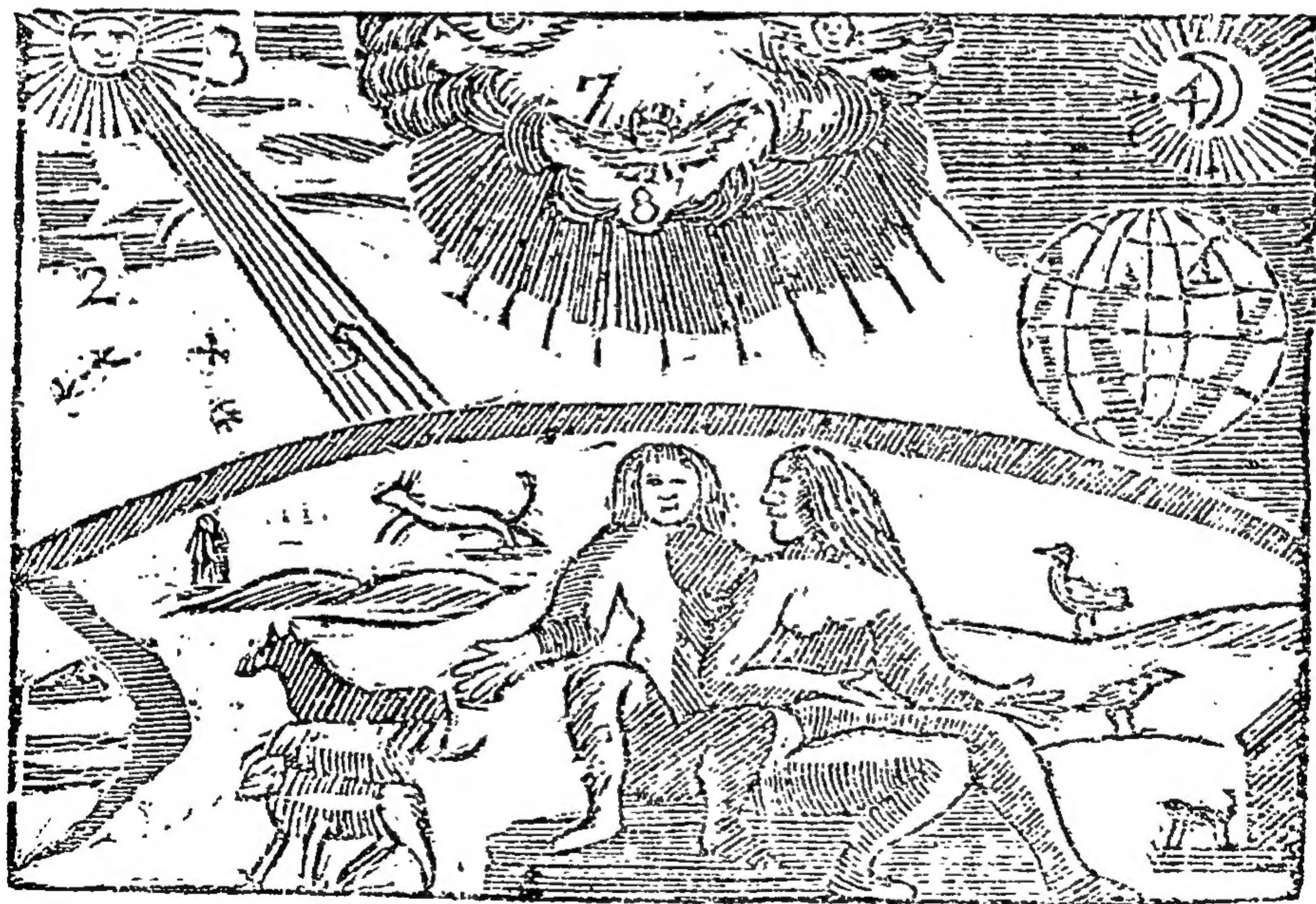
THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [¯].

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THE
PHILADELPHIA
VOCABULARY.

of THINGS.



A THING
hath

A Name

A Sign

A Mark or Note

A Mode or Manner

R E S, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

2 *The* P H I L A D E L P H I A

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken part</i>	Fruſtum, i, n.
<i>A crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS *have alſo their*

<i>Cauſe</i>	Cauſa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Natūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Princīpium, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmērus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

<i>The World</i>	1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>		Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i>	2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>		Spīritus, us, m.

<i>G O D</i>	<i>created the World out of</i>
<i>Nothing</i>	Nīhīlum, i, n.

In a BODY there is

<i>Matter</i>	Matēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Figūra, æ, f.

In the Sky are

<i>The Sun</i>	3	Sōl, is, m.
<i>The Moon</i>	4	Lūna, æ, f.
<i>A Star</i>	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

<i>Light</i>		Lūx, cis, f.
<i>A Sun Beam</i>	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When light is withheld, there is made

<i>A Shadow</i>		Umbra, æ, f.
<i>Darkness</i>		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

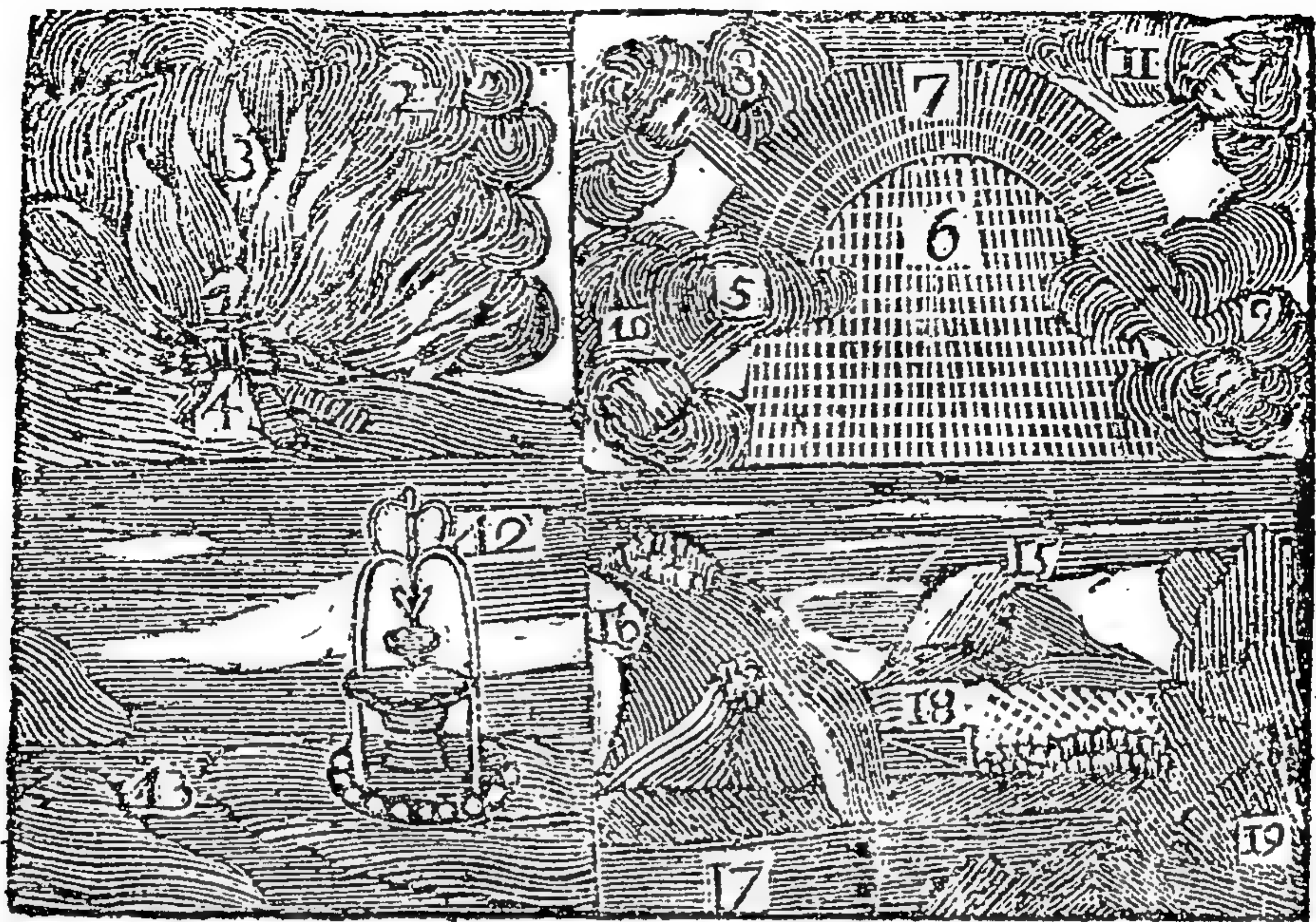
<i>God</i>		Dēus, i, m.
<i>An Angel</i>		Angēlus, i, m.
<i>A Mind</i>		Mens, tis, f.
<i>A Soul</i>		Or, Ānimus, i, m.
<i>A Devil</i>		Ānima, æ, f.
		¹ Dīabōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

<i>Heaven</i>	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
<i>The Element</i>		Elēmētum, i, n.
<i>Hell</i>		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural *Cæli, Cœlorum*, m.³ *Loci Inferni*.

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

IGNIS, is, m.
Aër, ěris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūligo, ĩnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot coal
Embers or hot Ashes

Torris, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Fāvilla, æ, f.

After

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbō, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cīnis, ěris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, ĭdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief of WINDS are

<i>The East Wind</i>	8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i>	9	Zēphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i>	10	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i>	11	Auster, tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, ĭnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnĭtru, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
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RAIN, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great shower or storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
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¹ This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

6 *The* P H I L A D E L P H I A

WATER *is*

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Unda, æ, f.
<i>The Sea</i>	Māre, is, n.

<i>The Main Sea that encompasses the World is</i>	
<i>The Ocean</i>	Ocēānus, i, m.

A River hath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, ĩnis, d. <i>rather</i> m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, ĩcis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, ĩtis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ěi, f.

<i>WATER, when it wants</i>	<i>Vent, spreads itself into</i>
<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ũs, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ũdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The SEA hath

<i>A Shore</i>	Līttus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, ũs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sīnus, ũs, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

<i>Land inclosed with Sea or Water is</i>	
<i>An Isle, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.

The

The EARTH is

<i>Land</i>	Tērra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	Hūmus, i, f.
	Solum, i, n.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	[16	Collis, is, m.
<i>A mountain or great hill</i>		Mons, tis, m.
<i>A plain Field</i> 18		Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17		Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19		Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>	Līmus, i, m.
	Cœnum, i, n.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>	Or, Lūtum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

<i>Dust</i>	Pulvis, ĕris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>	Cēspes, ĭtis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>	Glēba, æ, f.

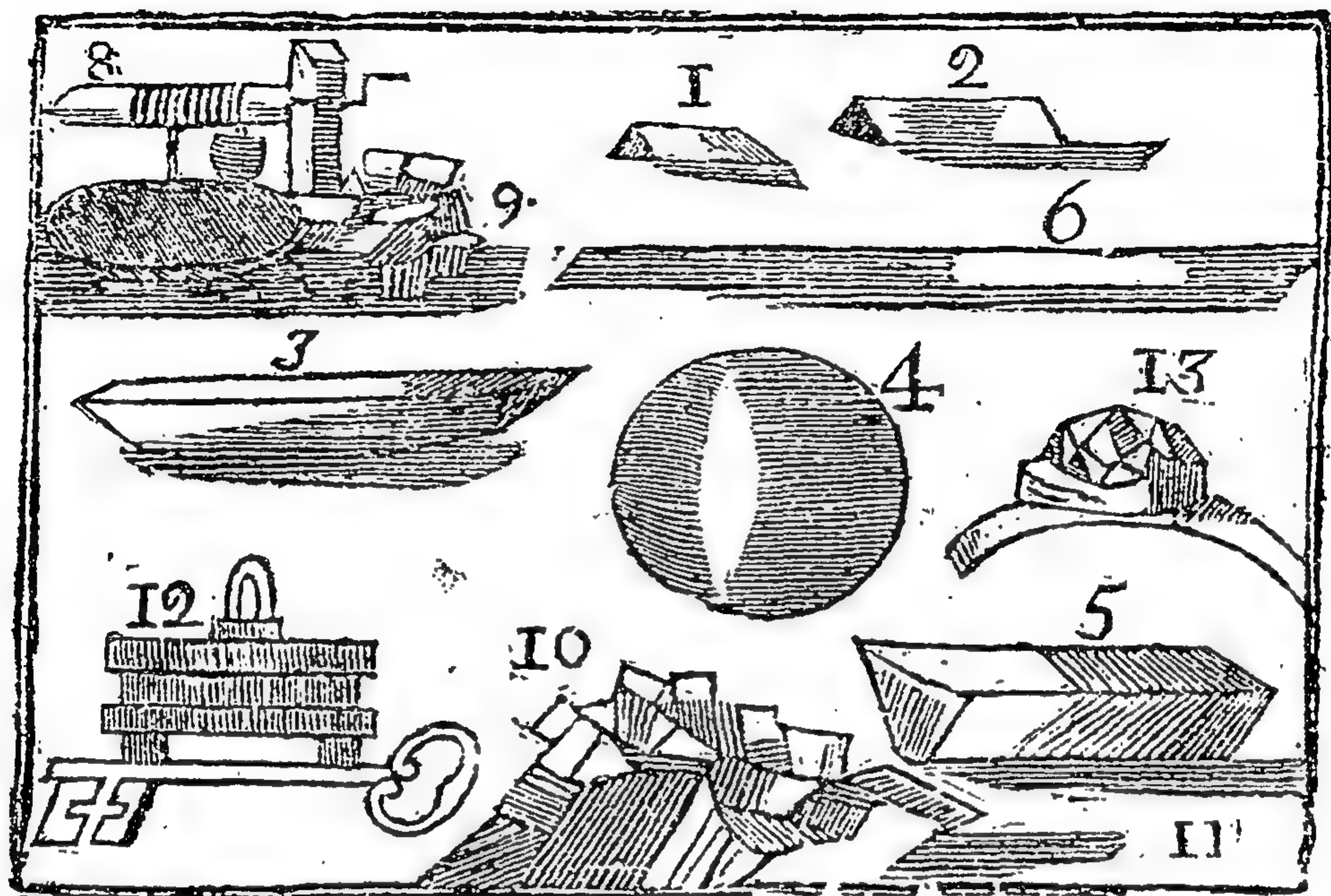
The Kinds of EARTH are

<i>Clay</i>	Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or red Oker</i>	Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>	¹ Mīnĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word ; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

The EARTH, or *Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.*

A MINERAL is

J Uice
A Metal
A Stone,

S Uccus, i, m.
Metallum, i, n.
Lāpis, idis, m.

MINERAL *Juices are*

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

Sāl, is, m.
Alūmen, inis, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succīnum, i, n.

A METAL

A METAL is all that which is digged or fetched out of the EARTH ; as.

<i>Gold</i>	1		<i>Aurum, i, n.</i>
<i>Silver</i>	2		<i>Argentum, i, n.</i>
<i>Lead</i>	3		<i>Plumbum, i, n.</i>
<i>Copper</i>	4		<i>Æs, æris, n.</i>
<i>Tin</i>	5		<i>Stannum, i, n.</i>
<i>Iron</i>	6		<i>Ferrum, i, n.</i>

Out of LEAD is made

<i>Red Lead</i>		<i>Sandyx, ĩcis, m.</i>
<i>Called by the Moderns</i>		<i>Or, Mīnium, i, n. ^r</i>
<i>White Lead</i>		<i>Cērūssa, æ, f.</i>

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

<i>Steel</i>		<i>Chälybs, ybis, m.</i>
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From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease

	<i>Ærūgo, ĩnis, f.</i>
--	------------------------

METALS are digged out of

<i>A Mine</i>	8		<i>Fodīna, æ, f.</i>
---------------	---	--	----------------------

A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

<i>Sand</i>			Arēna, æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>			Glārĕa, æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i>	10		Sāxum, i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>			Sīlex, ĭcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>			Pūmex, ĭcis, n.

^r This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the *Mine* itself.

<i>A Whet Stone</i>	11	Cos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Marble</i>		Marmor, ris, n
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12	Magnes ētis, m.
<i>A Jewel</i>	13	Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL or precious Stone is

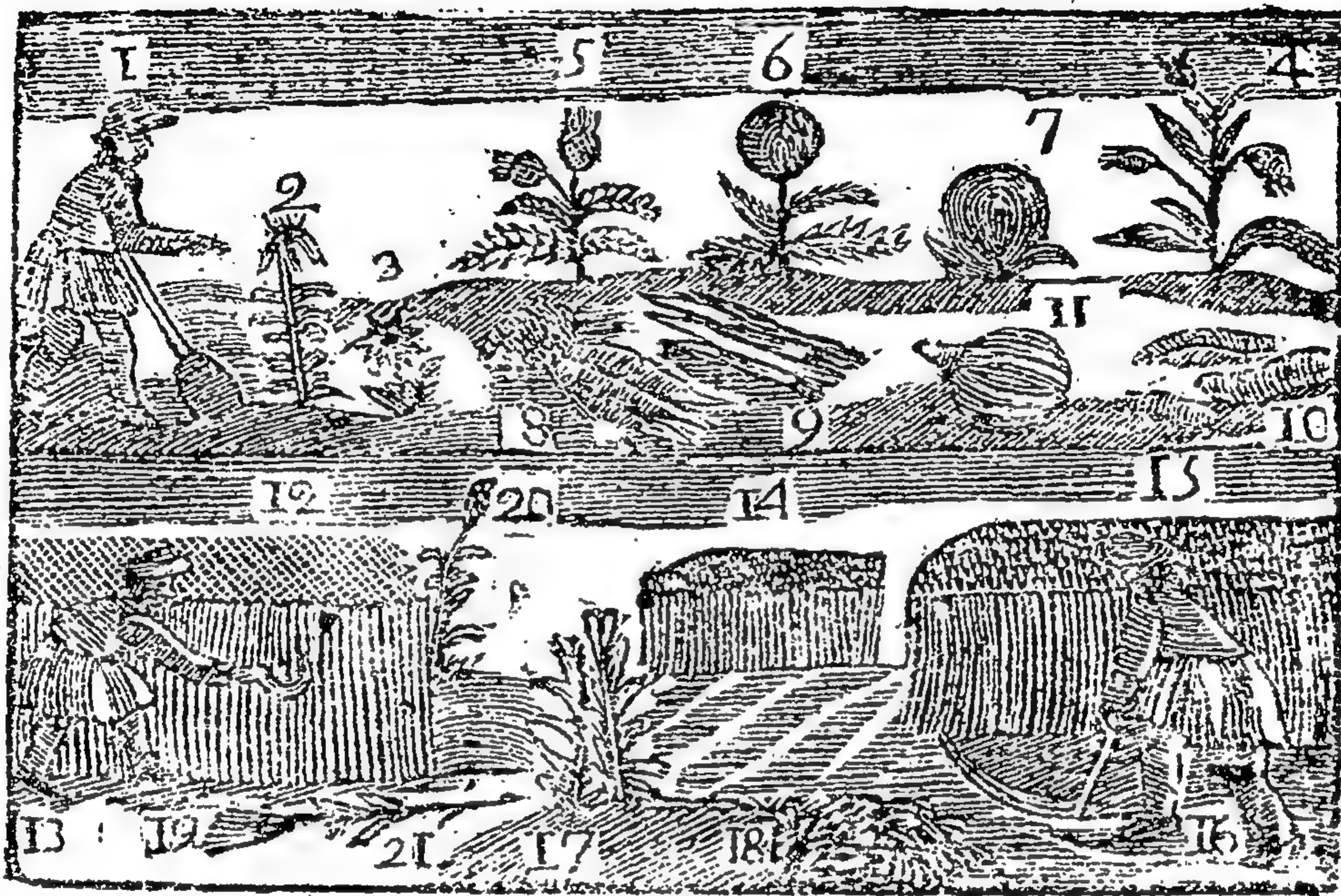
<i>A Diamond</i>		Adāmas, antis, m.
<i>A Sapphire</i>		Sāpphirus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>		Chrysōlithus, i, m.
<i>An Emerald</i>	[Colour	^r Smārāgdus, i, m.
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery</i>		Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>		Jaspis, idis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>		Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

<i>Glass</i>		Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Chrystal</i>		Cryſtallus, i, f.
		Or Chryſtallum, i, n.
<i>A Pearl</i>		Margārīta, æ, f.

^r It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. ,Of P L A N T S.



A P L A N T is

A N H E R B
A S H R U B
A T R E E

H Erba, æ, f,
Frütex, icis, m.
Arbor, öris, f.

An H E R B is

Grass

Flax

[Grain

All manner of Corn or

Grāmen, inis, n.

Līnum, i, n.

Frūmētum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common H E R B S are

A Bur

Fern or Brakes

Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.

Filix, icis, f.

Cicūta, æ, f.

Hyssop

Hyssop		Hyfsōpus, i, f.
<i>A Lily</i>	2	Līlīum, i, n.
Mallow		Malva, æ, f.
<i>Marygold</i>		Caltha, æ, f.
<i>Marjoram</i>		Amārācus, i, m.
Mint		Mentha, æ, f.
Moss		Muscus, i, m.
<i>A Mushroom or Toadstool</i>		Fungus, i, m.
<i>A Nettle</i>		Urtīca, æ, f.
<i>Parsley</i>		Apīum, i, n.
<i>A Poppy</i>	4	Pāpāver, ěris, n.
<i>A Rush</i>		Juncus, i, n.
<i>Saffron</i>		Crōcus, i, m.
<i>Sage</i>		Salvia, iæ, f.
<i>Sorrel</i>		Lăpăthus, i, m.
<i>Sea-weed</i>		Alga, æ, f.
<i>Southernwood</i>		Abrōtōnum, i, n.
<i>A Thistle</i>	5	Cardūus, i, m.
Thyme		Thymus, i, m.
Vervain		Or, Thymum, i, m.
Violet		Verbēna, æ, f.
<i>Wormwood</i>		Viōla, æ, f.
		Abfinthium, i, n.
<i>Eatable HERBS.</i>		
<i>An Artichoke</i>	6	Olus, ěris, n.
<i>Asparagus, Sperage, or</i>		Cīnăra, æ, f.
<i>Sparrow Grass</i>		Aspărăgus, i, m.
Lettuce		Laētūca, æ, f.
<i>Coleworts</i>		Brasīca, æ, f.
		<i>Which becoming headed are called</i>
<i>Cabbage</i>	7	
		<i>Eatable Roots are</i>
Beet		Bēta, æ, f.
<i>Garlick</i>		Allium, i, n.

¹ This is called Brasīca Căpītăta.

*A Leek**An Onion**Radish 3**A Turnip*

Porrum, i, n.

Cēpe, is, n. &

Cēpa, æ, f.

Rāphānus, i, m.

Rāpum, i, n.

*Oleraceous FRUITS are**A Cucumber*

Cūcūmis, is, & ěris, m.

*The biggest sort of which Fruit is**A Pumpkin, or Pumkin* | Pēpo, ōnis, n.*A delicious sort of which Fruit is**A Melon*

Mēlo, ōnis, m.

*As the biggest sort is**A Gourd*

Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.

(12) C O R N is

*Barley 14**Millet or Grout**An Oat 15**Rice**Wheat 13*

Hordēum, i, n.

Mīlium, i, n.

Avēna, æ,

Oryza, æ, f.

Ador, ěris, f.

*Whence cometh**Meal or Flour**Bran*

Fārīna, æ, f.

Furfur, ūris, m.

PULSE

*is**A Bean 17**Darnel**Lentils**A Pea**Vetches or Tares 18*

Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

Fāba, æ, f.

Lōlium, i, n.

Lens, tis, f.

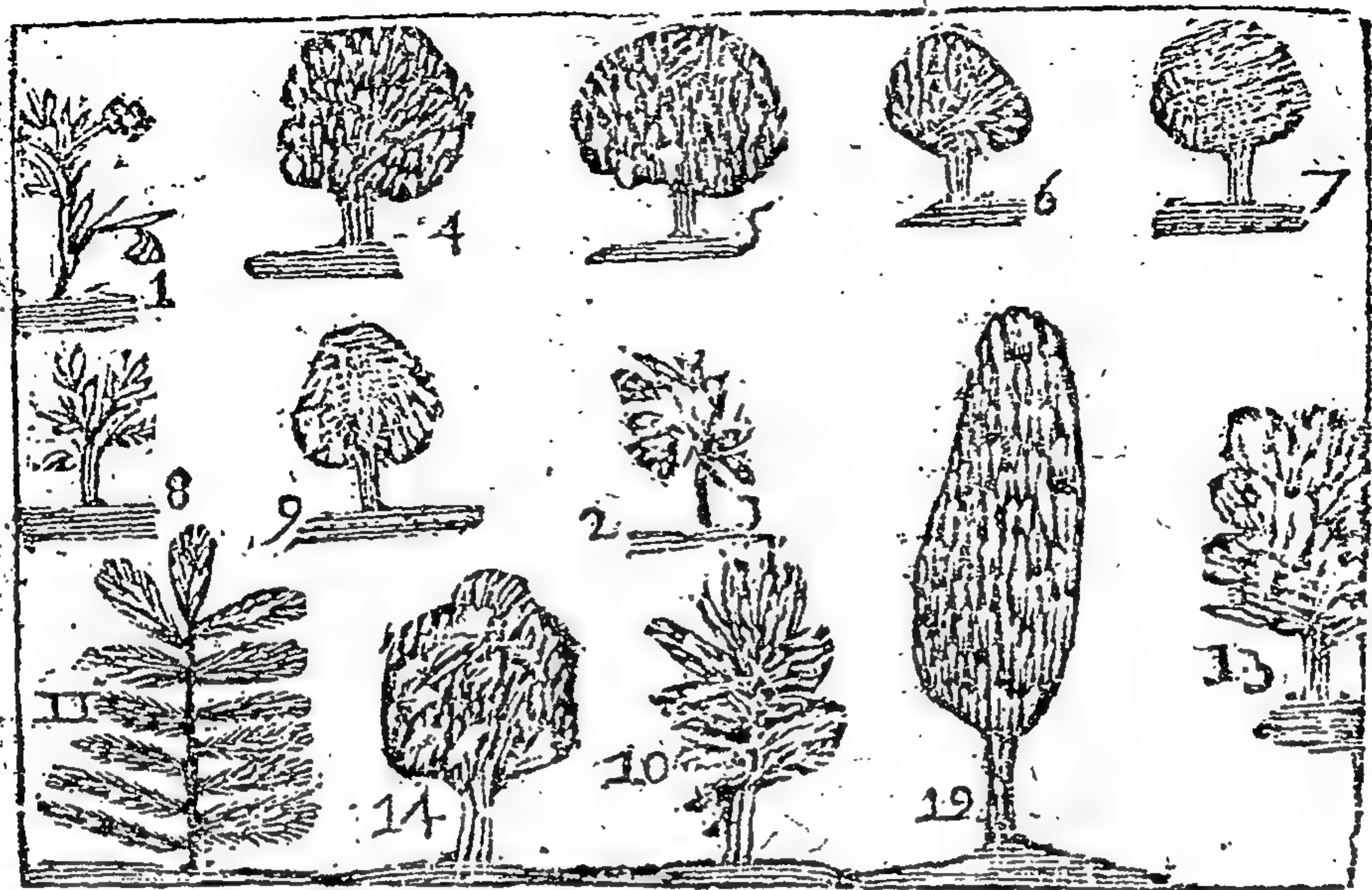
Pisum, i, n.

Vicia, æ, f.

In CORN is

<i>The Beard</i> 19		Arīsta, æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i> 20		Spīca, æ, f.
<i>A Grain or single Corn</i>		Grānum, i, n.
<i>A Husk,</i>		Gluma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>		Culmus i, n.
<i>Standing Corn is</i> 12		Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry grains</i>		Farrāgo, īnis, f.
<i>Or Mestlen is</i>		

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the
just Bigness of a Tree ; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

Rubus, i, m, or f.

Jūnīpērus, i, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Rācēmus, i, m.

Pampīnus, i, m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Mālus, i, f.

Fīcus, ūs, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

<i>The Pear-tree</i> 6		Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i>		Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing *Trees are*

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>		Cērāsus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>		Olīva, æ, f.
		Or Olĕa, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>		Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>		Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing *Trees are*

<i>The Bay tree</i>		Laurus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>		Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>		Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i> 9		Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>		Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing *Trees are*

<i>The Almond-tree</i>		Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>		Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-tree</i>		Cōrylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-tree</i> 14		¹ Jūglans, dis, f.

Forest-Trees *are*

<i>The Alder-tree</i>		Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i> 10		Fraxīnus, i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>		Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>		Bētūla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i> 11		Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>		Suber, ěris, n.
<i>The Cyprus-tree</i>		Cūpressus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>The Elm</i> 13		Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>		Abies, ětis, f.
<i>The Lime or Linden tree</i>		Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>		Acer, ěris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>		Quercus, ūs, f.

¹ *Arbor* is understood

<i>An Oak of the hardest</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i> [kind]	Ilex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pinus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Pōpŭlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērebinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, icis, f.

Trees bear

<i>Fruit</i>	Fructus, ūs, m.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Pome</i>	Pōmum, i, n.
<i>A Nut</i>	Nux, ūcis, f.
<i>A Berry</i>	Baccā, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard ; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cēraŭm, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell ; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

*A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
or Shrubs, such is*

<i>A Grape</i>	Uva, æ, f.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Grape-stone</i>	Acinus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Morum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING *Trees bring forth*

SPICE	Arōma, tis, n.
<i>is</i>	
Cinnamon	Cāsia, æ, f. or Cinnānum, i, n.
Ginger	Zingiber, ěris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĩdis, f. <i>in</i> Plaus
Pepper	Pīper, ěris, n. [tus

The OAK bears

An Oak-corn, or Acorn | Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

Frankincense	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pīcis, f.
Resin	Rēsina, æ, f.

Parts of a Plant are

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, ĩcis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stirps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, ĩcis, d.
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft or Scion</i>	Surcūlus, i, m.
<i>A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stick</i>	Stēlo, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh or green leaf</i>	Frons, frondis, f.
<i>A dead or withered Leaf</i>	Folium, i, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flōris, m.

THESE

T R E E S *have**Wood*

| Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath**A Knot*

| Nodus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath**A Shell*

| Putamen, inis, n.

A Kernel

| Nucleus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Saltus, us, m.

A Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to
some God is*

| Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with
Trees is*

| Arbustum, i, n.

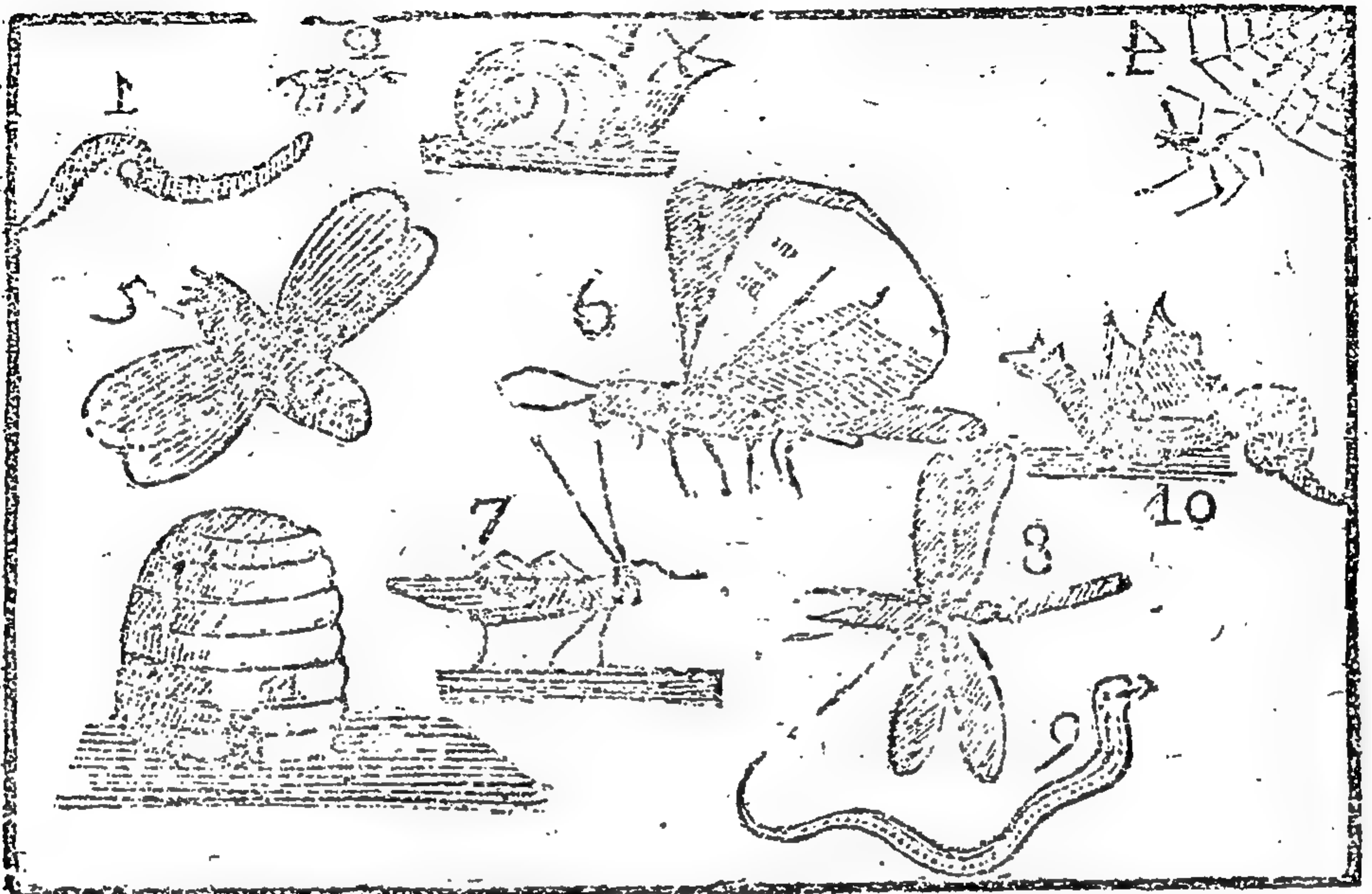
*A Place planted with
Willows is*

| Saliētum, i, n.

*A Place planted with
Oaks is*

| Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of INSECTS.



A N Animal or
Living Creature
hath

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, ūs, m.
Sexus, ūs, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, ūs, m.
Auditus, ūs, m.
Odōrātus, ūs, m.
Gustus, ūs, m.
Tactus, ūs, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive things.

Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are in a

Sleep	Somnus, i. m.
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A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the *Masculine Gender*, *Anguis* is understood; when in the *Feminine*, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are *small Animals, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS *are*

<i>A Worm</i> 1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
<i>An ant, emmet, or pismire</i>		Formīca, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>		Etūca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>		Pūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Glow Worm</i>		Cicindēla, æ, f.
<i>A Horse Leech</i>		Hīrudo, inis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>		Pēdicūlus, i, m.
<i>A Moth</i>		Tīnēa, æ, f.
<i>Nits</i>		Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silkworm</i>		Bombyx, ycis, m.
<i>A Snail</i> 3		Līmax, ācis, d.
<i>A Spider</i> 4		Arānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Water Spider</i>		Tīpūla, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>		Rīcīnus, ī, m.
<i>A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch</i>		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS *are*

<i>A Bee</i> 5		Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>	[Ox-fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gad-fly, or</i>		Asīlus, i, m.
<i>A Butterfly</i>		Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Cigal, or baulm cricket</i>		§ Cīcāda, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>		Gryllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>		Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>		Cūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper or Locust</i>		Lōcūsta, æ, f.

§ This *Insect* is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		<i>Canthāris, īdis, f.</i>
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	<i>Vespa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		<i>Crābro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Drone</i>		<i>Fūcus, i, m.</i>
<i>hath not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		<i>Acūlēus, i, m.</i>

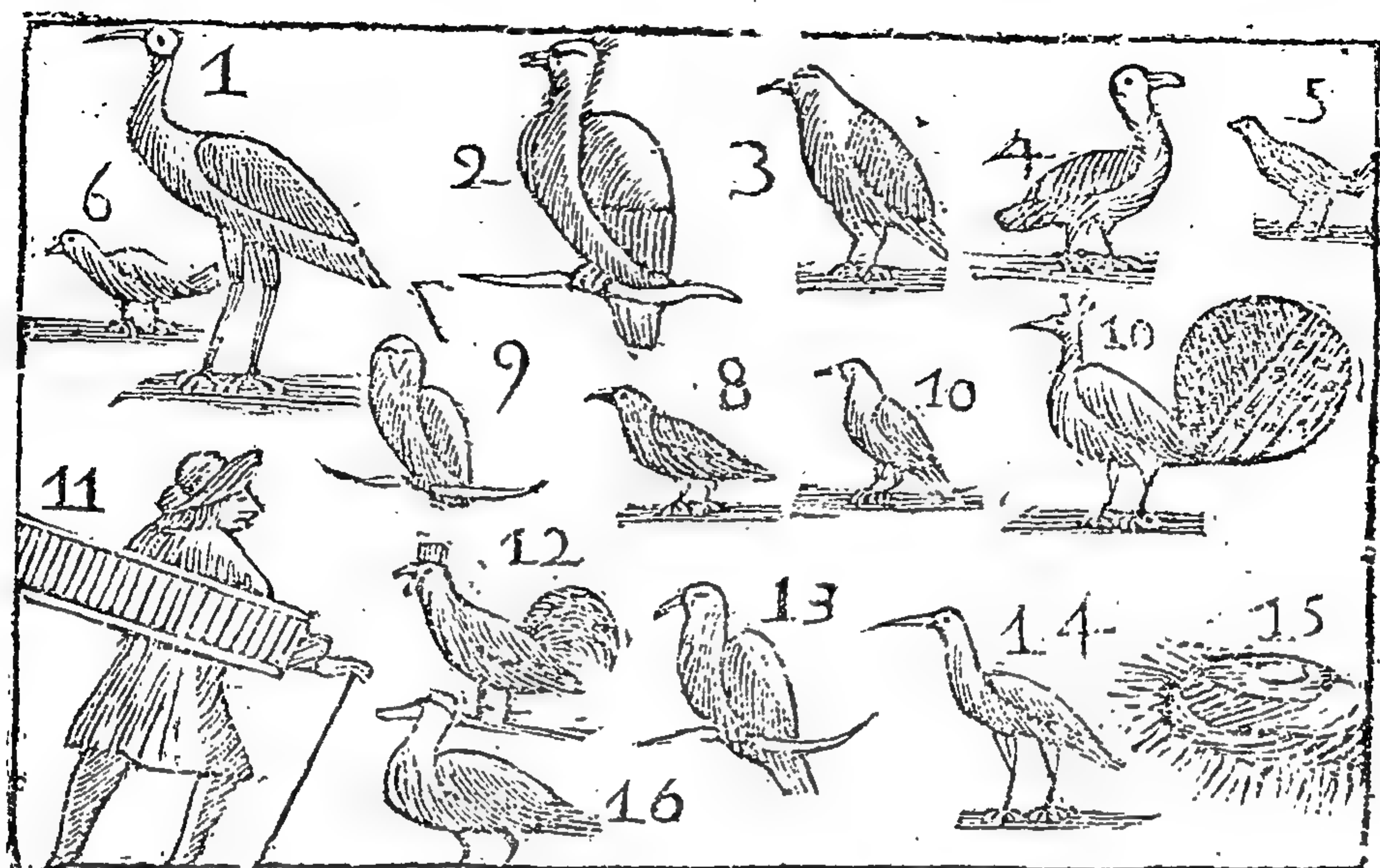
A SERPENT or CREEPER is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	<i>Vīpēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Asp</i>		<i>Aspis, īdis, f.</i>
<i>A Basilisk</i>		<i>Bāsīliscus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	<i>Drāco, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Lizard</i>		<i>Lācertus, i, f.</i>
<i>A Salamander</i>		<i>Sālāmandra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scorpion</i>		<i>Scorpīus, ii, m.</i>
<i>A Snake</i>		<i>Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Water Snake</i>		<i>Cōlūber, bri, m.</i>
		<i>Nātrix, īcis, m.</i>
		<i>Or Hydrus, i, m.</i>

A Bee in

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	<i>Alveāre, is, n. &</i>
<i>maketh</i>		<i>Alveārium, i, n.</i>
<i>Honey</i>		<i>Mel, is, n.</i>
<i>A Honey Comb</i>		<i>Fāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>Wax</i>		<i>Cēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		<i>Exāmen, īnis, n.</i>

VII. Of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A Black Bird
 A Chaffinch
 A Gold Finch
 A Green Finch
 A Lark
 A Nightingale
 A Quail
 A Robin Red Breast
 A Starling or Stare
 A Thrush
 A Titmouse

M ărŭla, æ, f.
 Fringilla, f.
 Carduēlis, is, f.
 Or, Acanthis, ŭdis, f.
 Chlōris, ŭdis, f.
 Or, Vîrĕo, ōnis, m.
 Alauda, æ, f.
 Luscînia, æ, f.
 Coturnix, ŭcis, f.
 Erĭthăcus, i, m.
 Sturnus, i, m.
 Turdus, i, m.
 Părus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in watery places, are

<i>A Coot</i>	Fūlica, æ, f. & Fūlix, icis, f.
<i>A Crane</i> 1	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Didapper or Dob chick</i>	Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Duck</i> 16	Anās, ātis, f.
<i>A Goose</i> 4	Anser, ěris, m.
<i>An Heron</i>	Ardĕa, æ, f.
<i>A Pelican</i>	Pĕlicānus, i, m.
<i>A Stork</i>	Cicōnia, æ, f.
<i>A Swan</i>	Olor, ōris, m.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
<i>King's Fisher</i>	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
	Halcyon,
	Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i> 8	Cornix, icis, f.
<i>A Cuckow</i>	Cūculus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>	Aquila, æ, f.
<i>A Hawk</i>	Accipiter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>	Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpie or Piannet</i> 5	Or, Milvius, i, m.
<i>An Owl</i> 9	Pīca, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i> 13	Noctūa, æ, f.
<i>A Raven</i>	Or, Būbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>	Psittacus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, Or,
	Vulturius, i, Phæa

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

<i>A Cock</i> 12	Gallus, i, m.
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Whose Female is

<i>A Hen</i>	Gallina, æ, f.
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26 The PHILADELPHIA

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10		Cōlumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10		Pāvo ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6		Passer, ěris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>			Hirundo, ĩnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

<i>A Capon</i>			Cāpo, ōnis, m.
			Or, Cāpus, i, m,

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>			Vespertīlio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Hedge Sparrow</i>			Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>			Perdix, ĩcis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>			Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>			Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>			Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD hath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>			Rōstrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>			Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>			Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>			Plūma, æ, f.
<i>A hard Feather or Quill</i>			Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Crop or Gizzard</i>			Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15		Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15		Ovum, i, n.
<i>hath</i>			
<i>A White</i>			Albūmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>			Vītellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>			¹ Auceps, cūpis, c.

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>			² Viscum, i, n.
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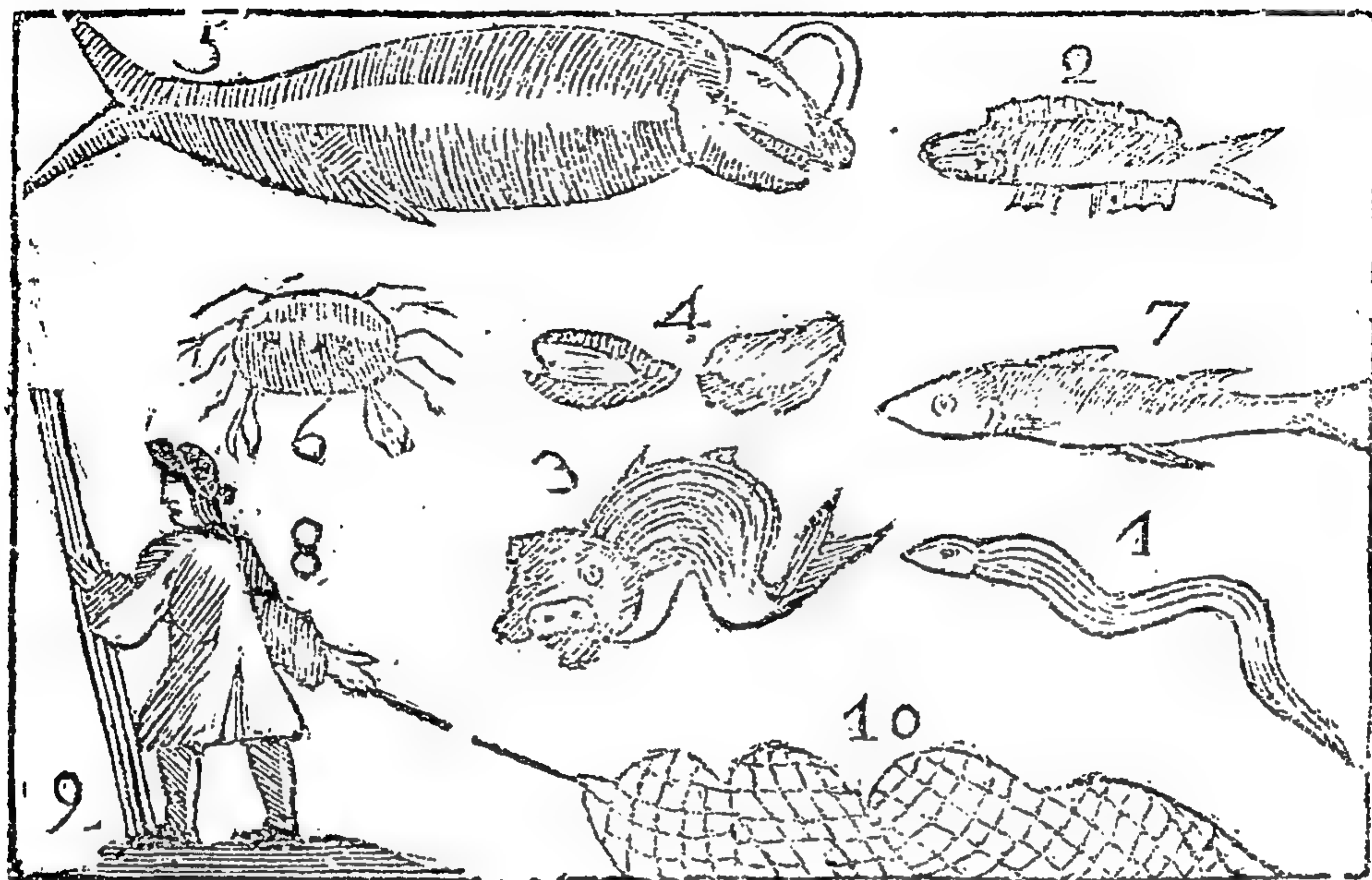
And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11		Aviārium, i, n.
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¹ Also a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Misseldine*, or *Misseldine*.

VIII. Of FISHES.

*River and Pond FISHES are*

A *N Eel* 1
A Gudgeon :

A Pearch 2 .

A Pike

A Tench :

A *Nguilla*, æ, f.
Gōbius, i, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūcius, i, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3

A Mullet

An Oyſter 4

A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m

Mugil, īlis, m.

Oſtrēa, æ, f.

Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH Common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish

Cancer, cri, m.

A Salmon

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES also have

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman 8

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

Hāmus, i, m.

A Net 10

Rēte, is, n.

Salt Fish

Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are tame

As

CATTLE | **P**ECUS, ōris, n.
The labouring Beast | Jumentum, i, n.

The Four-footed Creature which fieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast | i Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle are

All Sorts of Neat |
Ox, Bull, or Cow | Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

¹ This is an adjective, Bestia; or Pēcus being understood.

A Bull 1 | Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow | Vacca, æ, f.

A He Goat 2 | Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat | Cāper, ri, m.

A Hog 3 | Porcus, i, m.

A Ram | Ar̄ies, ētis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4 | Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | Vitūlus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Wether | Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

A Heifer | Jūvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat | Cāpra æ, f.

bring th forth

A young Goat or Kid | Hœdus, i, m.

A SHEEP brings forth

A Lamb | Agnus, i, m.

A Sow | ¹ Sus suis, com.

brings forth

A Pig | Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig | Verres, is, m.

¹ *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex; as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ¹ Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs	5		Asinus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus i, m.
An Elephant	6		Ēlēphas, antis, m.
A Horse	7		Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mūlus, i, m.
		♂ Mūla, æ, f.

To a HORSE belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7		Ephippium, i, ns.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Simius, i, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Urfus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Cūniculus, i, m.
A Deer	10		² Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
A Hart or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		
A Fawn		Hinnulus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

<i>A Hare</i>	11	Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>A Hedge Hog</i>		Echīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	12	Lēo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>		Lēæna, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>		Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>		Talpa, æ, d
<i>A Monkey or Marmoset</i>		Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>		Lynx, cis, f.
<i>An Panther</i>		Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>		Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>		Sciūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>		Tīgris, idis, <i>vel</i> is f.
<i>A Wolf</i>		Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	13	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	14	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	15	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>		¹
<i>A Weasel</i>		Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse Trap</i>	15	Muscīpūla, æ, f. <i>Or</i> Muscīpūlum, i, n. <i>Phæd</i>
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Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>		Fīber, ri, m.
<i>A Crocodile</i>		² Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>		Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>		Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
are called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, | Cătŭlŭs, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

A Hoof | Ungŭla, æ, f.

A Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

A Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōriŭm, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ěris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboſcis, ĩdis, f.
Or, Prōmuſcis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Suet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

*A Shepherd
who hath*

| Pastor, ōris, m.

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

*A Huntsman
hath*

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

A Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābŭlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

*Cave or Den
into*

| Cāverna, æ, f.

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or
Child that cannot
yet speak, then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young man 3

A Grown Man 4

An Old Man 5

INfans, tis, c.

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, vīri, m.

Senex, senis.

Infans, Adolescens, and Senex being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

So in the other Sex, there is

An Infant, or Babe	1	Infans, ———
A Girl, Lass, or Wench	6	Pūella, æ, f.
A Maid or Virgin	7	Virgo, ĩnis, f.
A Grown Woman	8	Mūlier, ěris, f.
An Old Woman	9	Anus, ũs, f.

A MAN by his KINDRED is

A Father	Pāter, ris, m.
A Grand Father	Avus, i, m.
A Son	Fīlius, i, m.
A Grand Child	Nēpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frāter, tris, m.
A Father-in-Law	Sōcer, ěri, m.
A Son-in-Law	Gēner, ěri, m.

The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

A Step Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrūus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	Avuncūlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

A Nephew	¹
A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	² Pātruēlis, is m.

¹ A Nephew is called Fīlius Frātris, or Fīlius Sōrōris.

² It is an Adjective, Frāter being understood.

A Woman by her Kindred is

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Fīlia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Sōror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Nūrus, rūs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Növerca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

A Man too big is

<i>A Giant</i>	10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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A Man too little is

<i>A Dwarf</i>	11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

Proper Names of Men are

<i>Adam</i>	Adāmus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrahāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnius, i, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjamīnūs, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Cārōlus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Edvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgiūs, i, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Joānes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

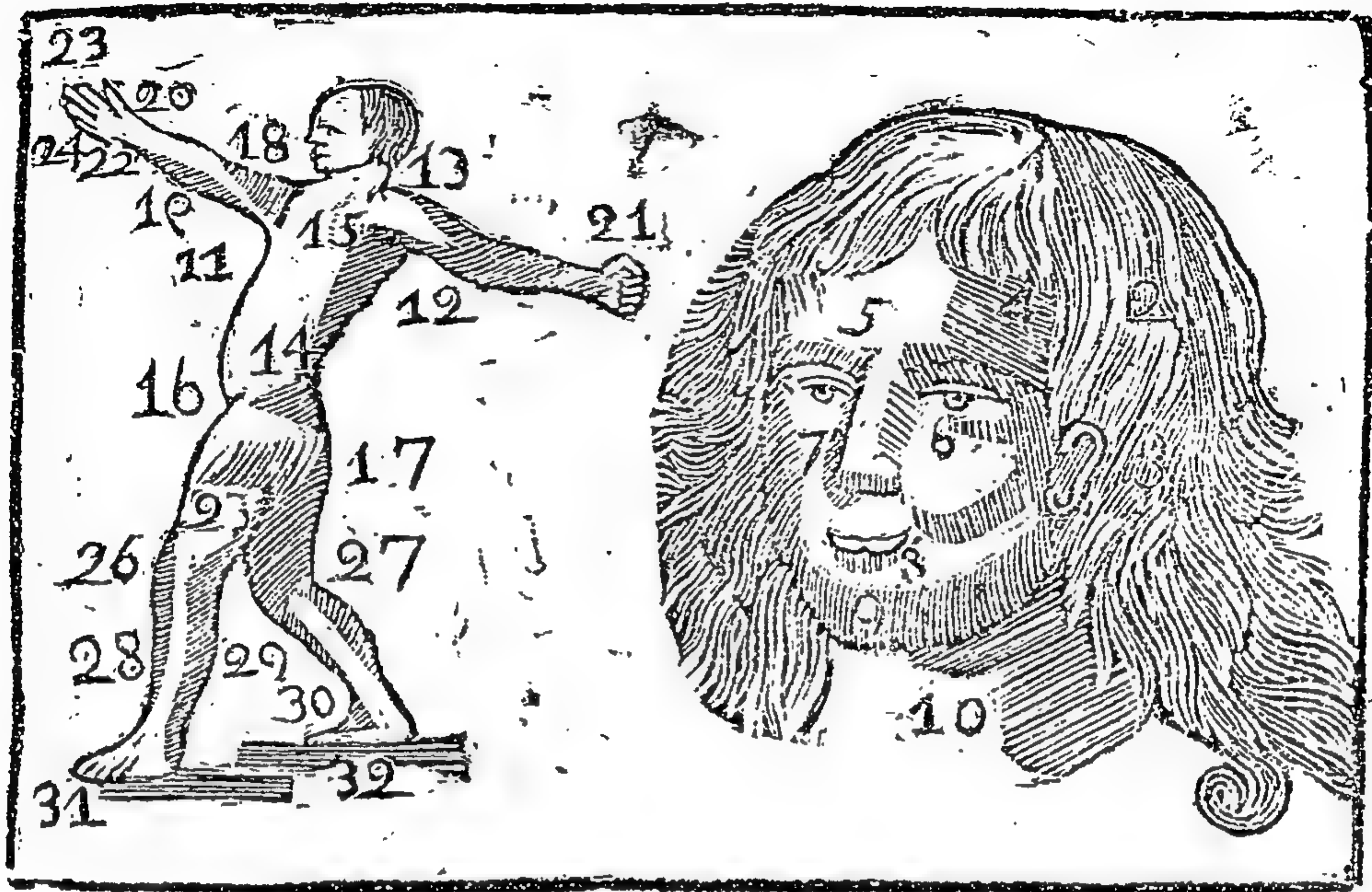
¹ *A Niece is called Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōrōris.*

<i>Peter</i>	Pētrus, i, m.
<i>Richard</i>	Ricardus, i, m.
<i>Robert</i>	Robertus, i, m.
<i>William</i>	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

<i>Ann</i>	Anna, æ, f.
<i>Catharine</i>	Cāthārīna, æ, f.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Elizabētha, æ, f.
<i>Eve</i>	Eva, æ, f.
<i>Hannah</i>	Hanna, æ, f.
<i>Jane</i>	Jāna, æ, f.
<i>Joan</i>	Joāna, æ, f.
<i>Mary</i>	Maria, æ, f.
<i>Sarah</i>	Sara, æ, f.
<i>Susan</i>	Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance with Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of *Parts* of Man's *Body*.

Parts of the Body are

THE Head 1
 The Trunk
 A Limb

Caput, itis, n.
 Truncus, i, m.
 Artus, ūs, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

The Crown of the Head 1

The Ear 3

The Temples of the Head 4

The Face

Crīnis, is, m.

Or Căpīllus, i, m.

Vertex, icis, m.

Auris, is, m.

Tempōra, um, pl. n.

Fācies, ei, f.

In

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i>	5		Frons, tīs, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>			Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i>	6		Ocūlus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i>	7		Nāsus, i. m.
<i>The Mouth</i>	8		Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i>	9		Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>		Lāchryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>		Nāres, ūm, pl. n.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>		Lābŭm, i, n.
		Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>		Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>		Gingīva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>		Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [<i>Mouth</i>		Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>		Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>		Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>		Guttur, ūris, n.

¹ Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | *Collum, i, n.*

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throt- | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

The hinder Part [tle |

Or the Nape or Crag | *Cervix, icis, f.*

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | *Gūla, æ, f.*

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,
and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

The hinder Part is

The Back | *Tergum, i, n.*

Where are

The Shoulder 13 | *Hūmērus, i, m.*

The Mid-Back | *Dorsum, i, n.*

The Side 14 | *Lātus, ĕris, n.*

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | *Sīnus, ūis, m.*

The Dug | *Mamma, æ, f.*

Which hath

A Nipple | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

Under the Breast are

The Belly | *Venter, tris, m.*

The Naval | *Umbilicus, i, m.*

Below which are

The lower Belly | *Abdōmen, ĩnīs, n.*

The Groin | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i. m.

At the lower End is

The Breech { Pōdex, ĩcis, m. or
 { Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs,

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, i, n.

The place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbĭtus, i. m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is called

The Fore-Arm | ²
The Wrist 20 | Lăcertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the ends of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, ũs, f.

The HAND being closed is called

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open, shews

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

² Called Carpus, i. m.

Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb 23 | Pollex, ĭcis, m.

The Finger 24 | Dīgĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail | Unguis, is, m.

Below

The Hip, or Haunch is { Coxa, æ, f.
Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.

The Thigh | Fēmūr, ōris, n.

Which reaches to

The Knee 26 | Gĕnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham 27 | Poples, ĭtis, m.

The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

The Leg | Crūs, crūris, n.

The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg 29 | Sūra, æ, f.

The Foot 30 | Pes, Pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep 30 | ²

The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot 32 | Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT hath

A Toe | ³

The great Toe is { Hallux, ūcis, m.
Or, Hallus, i. m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.

³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sinew</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, offis, n.

In which is

<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōdis, m.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventrīculus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>	} Stōmāchus, i, m.
<i>Stomach</i>	
<i>The Guts</i>	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with

A Cawl

| Omentum, i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth

The Liver

{ Jęcur, őris, n.
Or, Jęcınőris.

As on the Left Side lieth

The Spleen, or Milt

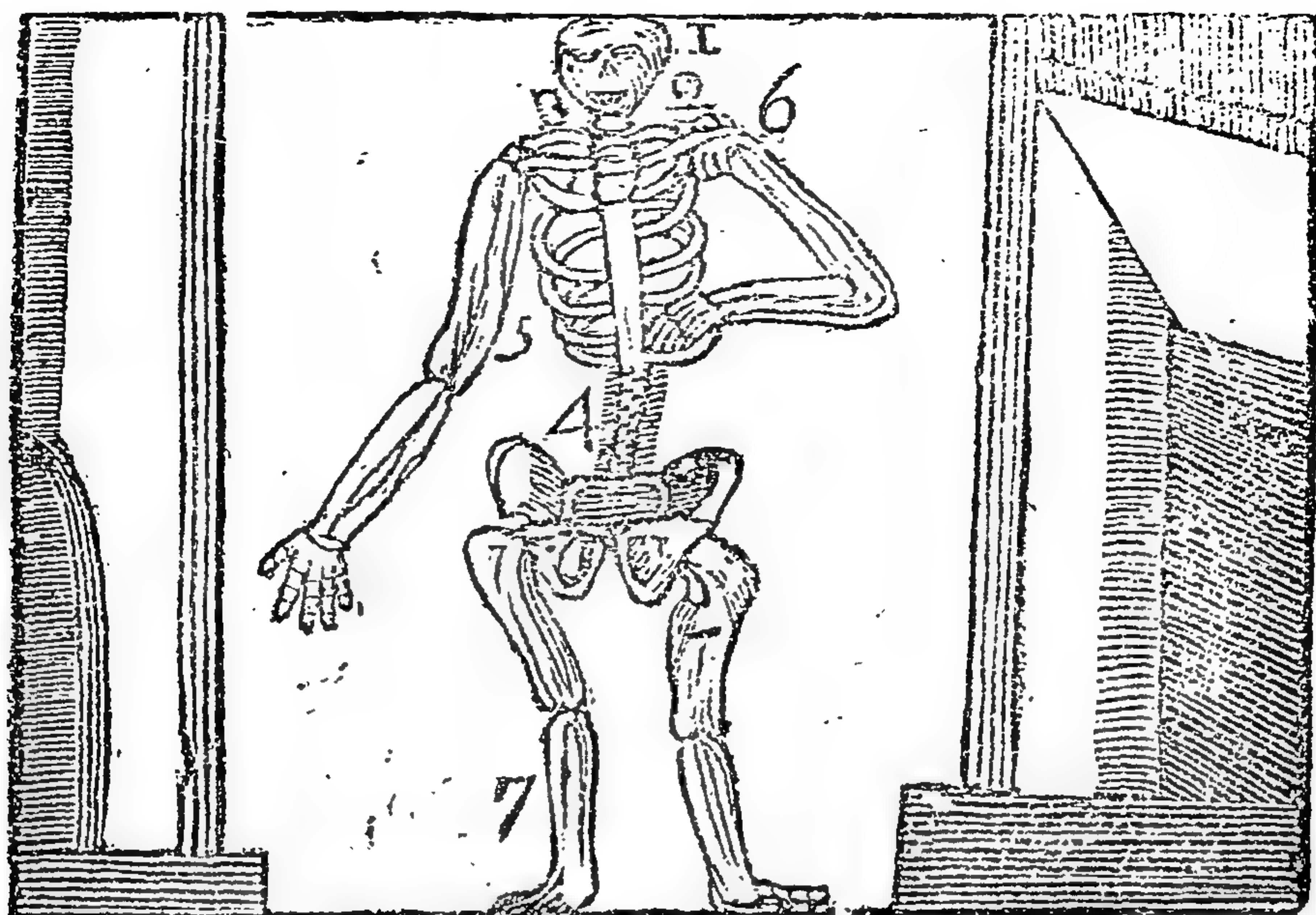
| Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

*The two Reins or Kidneys
And the Bladder*

| Ren, rēnis, m.
Vēsica, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



*The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Bo-
dy, and of the Limbs.*

The Bones of the Head are

THE Skull 1
The Cheek Bone 2
Or, Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth 3

CRānĭum, i, n.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Māla, æ, f.
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the Body are

The Back Bone 4
Which hath 34

Joints, or turning Bones

24 Ribs 5

And the 2 Shoulder Blades 6

The Shin Bone 7

¹
Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.

Costæ, ārum, pl. f.

Scāpŭla, æ, f.

Tībĭa, æ, f.

¹ Spina Dorſi.

The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, inis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm.	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	
Excrements, or Uncleanli- nesses to be cast out of the Body	} Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
are	
Sweat	Sudor, oris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, oris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	} Cruor, oris, m.

⊥ Bilis Atra.

XIII. Of DISEASES.



The BODY is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

VULnus, ěris, n.
 Ulcus, ěris, n.
 Morbus, i, m.
 Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
 Verber, ěris, n.
 Vibex, ĩcis, f.

After a Wound is cured, there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĩcis, f.

Diseases

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tuffis, is, f.
<i>A Hydropfy, Or Dropfy</i>	} Hydrops, ōpis, m..
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m..
<i>The Physician</i> I	Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of D I S E A S E S *gives*

<i>Physic</i> 2	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
-----------------	-----------------

He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, īnis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no D I S E A S E, *there is*

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

* This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man *has*

A *Mind*

*Reason,
Will*

M *Ens, tis, f.
Or, Animus,
[i, m.
Rätio, ōnis, f.
Völuntas, ātis, f.*

*The AFFECTIONS or PASSIONS of the MIND
are*

<i>Love</i>	<i>Amor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Hatred</i>	<i>Odium, i, n.</i>
<i>Joy</i>	<i>Gaudium, i, n.</i>
<i>Pleasure</i>	<i>Völuptas, ātis, f.</i>
<i>Hope</i>	<i>Spes, ei, f.</i>
<i>Desire</i>	<i>Dēfidērĭum, i, n.</i>
<i>Fear</i>	<i>Tĭmor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Dread</i>	<i>Mētus, ūs, m.</i>
<i>Shame</i>	<i>Pūdor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Anger</i>	<i>Ira, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or Rage</i>	<i>Fŭror, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Envy</i>	<i>Invidĭa, æ, f.</i>

*Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or
Hunger* | *Fāmes, is, f.*

Want of Drink, or

Thirst | *Sītis, is, f.*

Want of Food causeth

Leanness | *Mācies, ei, f.*

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	<i>Vīs, is, f.</i>
<i>Help, or Means</i>	<i>Ops, ōpis, f.</i>
<i>Aid</i>	<i>Auxīlĭum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	<i>Mos, ōris, m.</i>
<i>A Work</i>	<i>Opus, ĕris, n.</i>
<i>A Charge</i>	<i>Mūnus, ĕris, n.</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Nĕgōtĭum, i, n.</i>
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	<i>Offĭcĭum, i, n.</i>

Which should be done with

<i>Counſel</i>	<i>Consĭlĭum, i, n.</i>
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	<i>Ars, tis, f.</i>
<i>Care</i>	<i>Cūra, æ, f.</i>
<i>Study</i>	<i>Stūdĭum, i, n.</i>
<i>Labour</i>	<i>Lābor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>Faithfulness</i>	<i>Fĭdes, ei, f.</i>

From

<i>Delay</i>	<i>Mōra, æ, f.</i>
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To do these Things, cometh

<i>Loss or Damage</i>	<i>Damnum, i, n.</i>
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XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or Meat
Drink

*All Manner of Provisions
of Meat and Drink for
Men, is called*

*Food, or any Thing that is
eaten with Bread (espe-
cially Fish) is*

Copia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, i, n.

For EATING there is

Bread	Pānis, is m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.

Besides what

The Butcher	Lānīus, i, m.
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Sells in

The Shambles	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
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A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	} Perna, æ, f.
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There are also for eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water Gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

*The Romans expressed the name of Butcher's Meat
by two Words, as*

¹ Beef	}	Căro Būbŭla
Or, Ox's Flesh		
Lamb	}	Căro Agnīnă
Or Lamb's Flesh		
Mutton	}	Căro Ōvina
Or Sheep's Flesh		
Pork	}	Căro Sŭilla
Or Hog's Flesh		
Veal	}	Căro Vītŭlīnă
Or, Calf's Flesh		
² Venison		Căro Fērīna

² Flesh-taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce*

{ Pulmentum, i, n.
 { Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.
 | Condimentum, i, n.

*Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

| Olĕum, i, n.
 | Acĕtum, i, n.

*A Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper*

A Bever, or afternoon's
—Luncheon

| Jentācŭlum, i, n.
 | Prandĭum, i, n.
 | Cœna, æ, f.
 } Mĕrenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale or Beer* 2*Wine* 3

| Cervīcĭa, æ, f.
 | Vĭnum, i, n.

*Which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5

| Fæx, fæcis, f.
 | Convĭvĭum, i, n.
 | Epŭlum, i, n.
 { Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f.
 { Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

*Eateth of**Dainties, or good Cheer*

A Mess or Dish of Meat
borne to the Table

A Morjel or Mouthful is

| Daps, dāpis, f.
 } Fercŭlum, i, n.
 | Buccĕa, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

| Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook*

| Cōquus, i, m.

*In**A Cook's Shop*

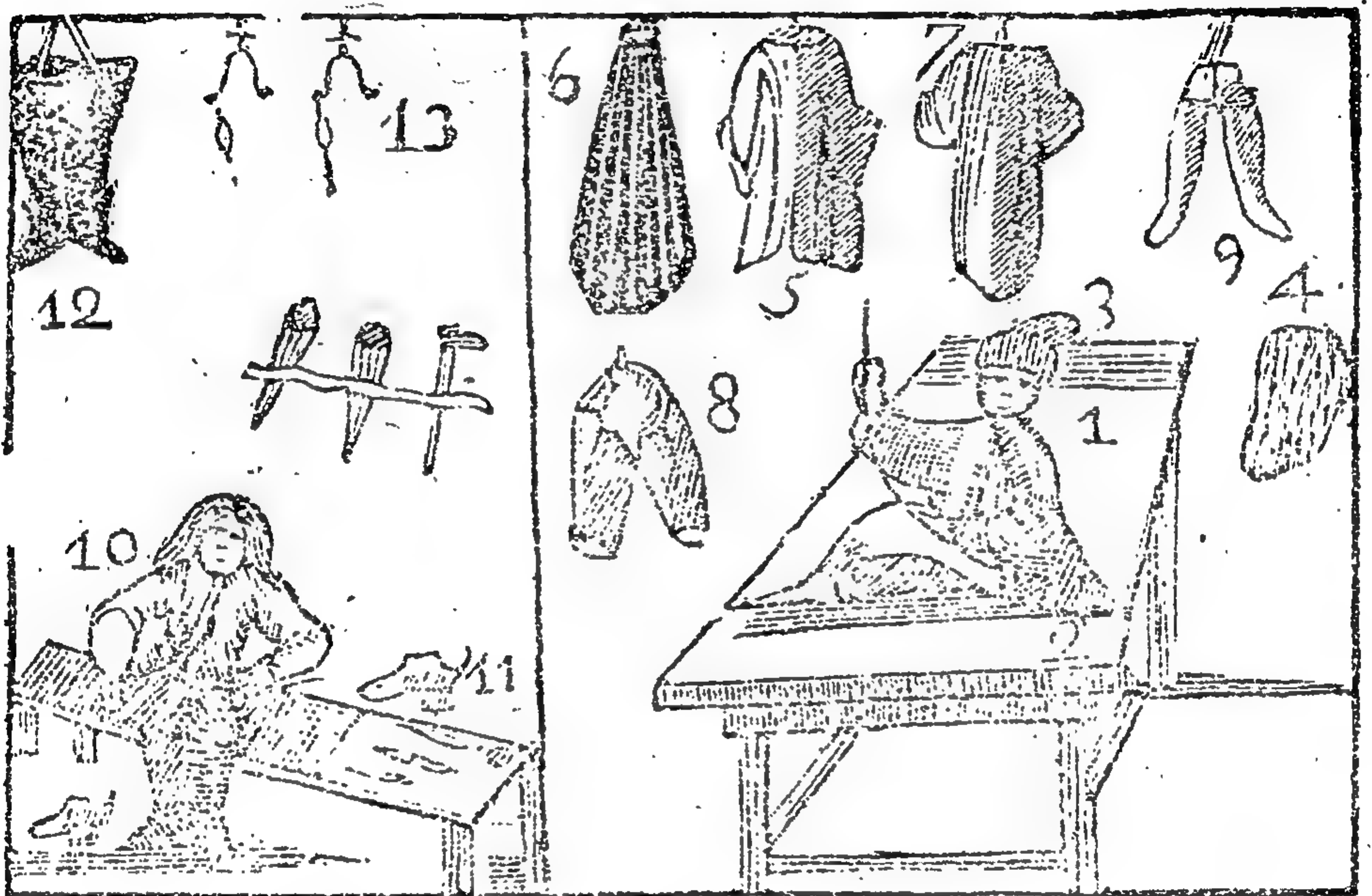
| Pōpĭna, æ, f.

† These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

A Vintner

A Vintner or Alehouse Man | *Caupo, ōnis, m.*
Selleth Wine or Ale in
A Tavern or Alehouse | *Caupōna, æ, f.*

XVI. OF APPAREL.



For CLOTHING of the Body

<p>THE Taylor 1 <i>Maketh with</i> <i>Thread</i> <i>And a Needle</i> <i>Cloth</i> 2 <i>A Garment</i></p>	<p>SArter, ōris, m. <i>Filum, i, n.</i> <i>Acus, ūs, f.</i> <i>Of</i> <i>Pannus, i, m.</i> <i>Vestis, is, f.</i></p>
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On the HEAD is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3	{	¹ Pīlĕum, i, n.
			Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.
			Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4		Cālĕndrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i>			Tŭnica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>			Lăcĕrna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding coat</i>	5		Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6		Pallĭum, i, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7		Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	8		² Fĕmōrālia, um, pl. n.
<i>Sockings</i>	9		Tĭbĭālia, um, pl. n.

Are tied with

<i>A Garter,</i>		Periscĕlis, idis, f.
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¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

² The Romans in no respect differed more from the Modern Drefs, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fĕmōrālia, Tĭbĭālia.

A Shoemaker 10

| Sūtor, ōris, m.

*Maketh**A Shoe* 11

| Calceus, i, m.

A Buskin, or High Shoe

| Cōthurnus, i, m.

A Sock

| Soccus, i, m.

A Slipper

| Crēpida, æ, f.

A Boot, or Greave 12

| Ocrēa, æ, f.

A Spur 13

| Calcar, āris, n.

A Button or Buckle

| Fībūla, æ, f.

Shoe String or Shoe

} Corrīgia, æ, f.

*Latchet**String or Point*

| Līgūla, æ, f.

Girdle

| Cingūlum, i, n.

A Fillet

| Vitta, æ, f.

A Thin Sash

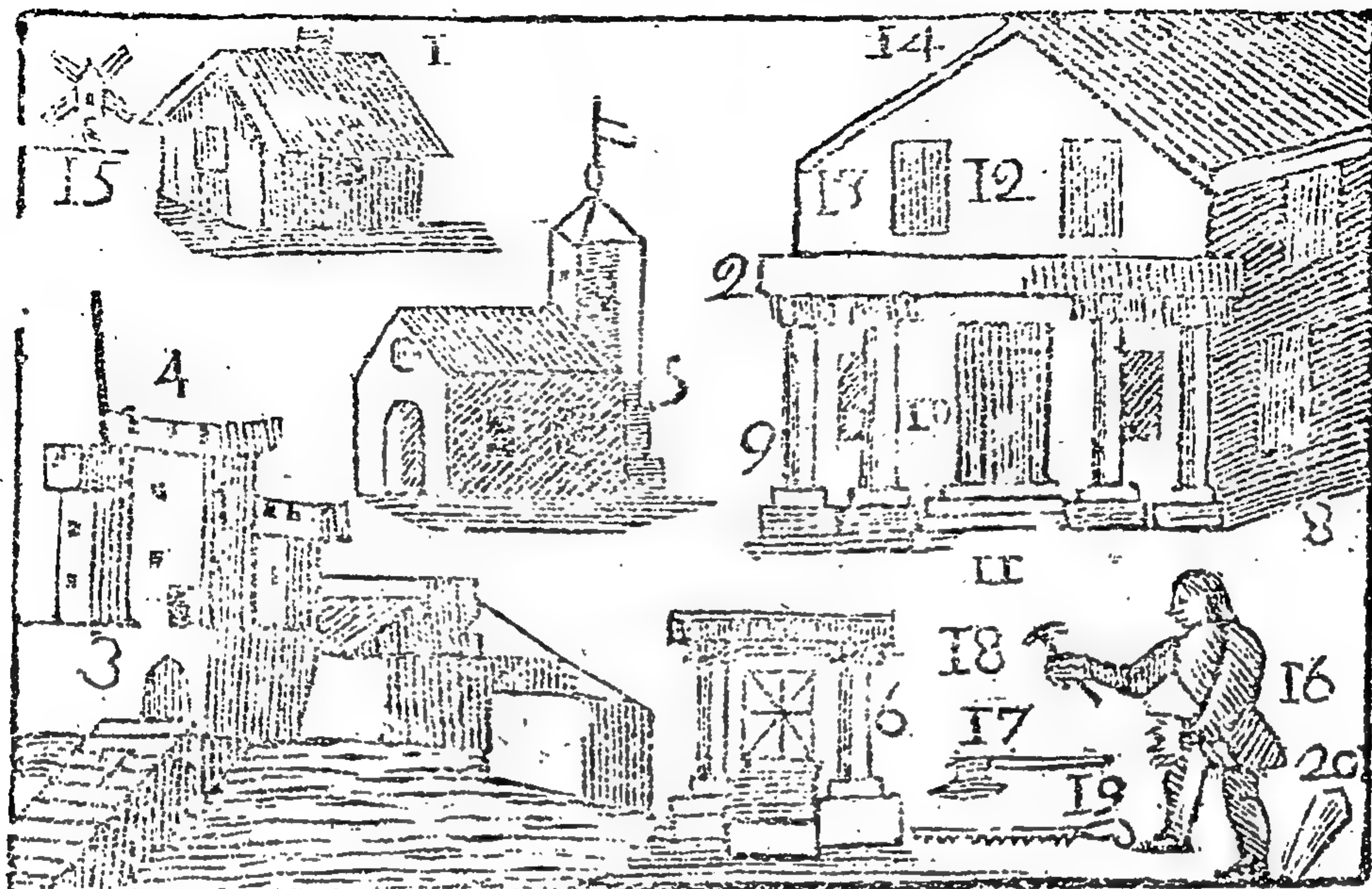
} Fascīa, æ, f.

*Or, Swaddling Band**On the FINGER is put**A Ring*

| Annūlus, i, m.

¹ This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A *Building*

Æ Des, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

A House

| Dōmus, ūs, & i, f.

A Cot or Cottage 1

| Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

| Pālātium, i, n.

A Fort or Castle 3

| Arx, cis, f.

A Tower 4

| Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

| Templum, i, n.

An Altar 6

{ Ara, æ, f.

{ Or, Altāre, is, n.

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagnio</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, i, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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For the Passage of foul Water there is

<i>A Common Sewer</i>	Clōaca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cra nny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānŭa, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ūm, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, i, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f. pl.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Līmen, īnis, n.
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Into

<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.
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The

60 The PHILADELPHIA

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Trīclīnĭum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cŭlĭna, æ, f.

Near which is

<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promtŭārĭum, i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any thing in</i>	} Armārĭum, i, n.

By

<i>A Step or Stair</i>	Grādus, ūs, m.
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You go into

<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	Cŭbĭculum, i, n.
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In which is

<i>A Study</i>	Mŭsĕum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

A Room hath

<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	{ ¹ Cămĕra, æ, f. Or, Fornix, īcis, f.
<i>A Hearth or Fire-place</i>	{ ² Cămĭnus, i, m. Or, Fōcus, i, m.

On the Outside of the House appears

<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	³ Pergŭla, æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	Fĕnestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	{ Culmen, ĭnis, n. Or, Fastĭgium, i, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Sēmina pomis,
Gaudes, si Cameram percussī forte? *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergŭla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

<i>A Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>A Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

<i>A Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>A Hinge</i>	Cardo, inis, d.
<i>A Chain</i>	Cătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bar, or Bolt</i>	{ Obex, icis, d.
	{ Or, Pelsulus, i, m.
<i>A Lock</i>	Sēra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

<i>A Key</i>	Clāvis, is, f.
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Under the House is

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
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Out-Houses are

<i>A Stall or Stable</i>	Stābŭlum, i, n.
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In which is

<i>A Crib or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i> 15	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy or House of Office</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i>	Pŭteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

<i>A Street or Row</i>	Vīcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppīdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mŭrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Mœnia, um, pl. n.

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* } *Fōrum, i, n.*

A Building is made by

A Workman 16 | *Fāber, ri, m.*

Who cutteth

A Plank | *Planca, æ, f.*

A Board | *Tābula, æ, f.*

With an

Ax, or Hatchet 17 | *Sēcūris, is, f.*

He useth also

An Hammer, or Mallet 18 | *Mallēus, i, m.*

A Saw 19 | *Serra, æ, f.*

A File | *Līma, æ, f.*

A Wedge 20 | *Cūneus, i, m.*

A Square | *Norma, æ, f.*

A Crow, or Bar | *Veētis, is, m.*

Glue | *Glūten, īnis, n.*

A Nail or Pin | *Clāvus, i, m.*

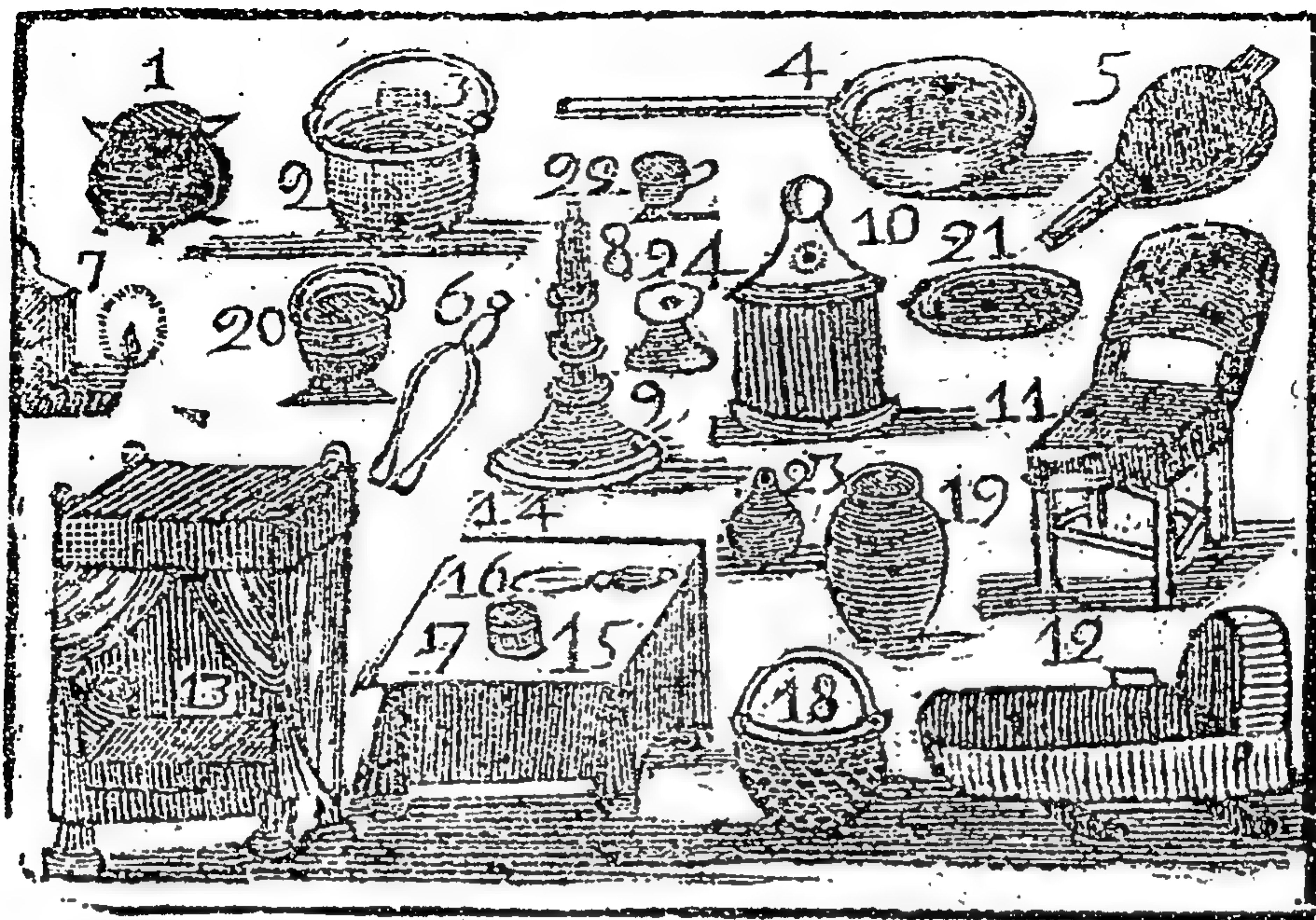
A Brick is | *Lāter, ěris, m.*

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard materials ; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius* ; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF } **S** ^{Upellex, etilis, f.}
A whole Set of any Things }
whereby one is furnished, } ^{Instrumentum, i, n.}
is

¹ Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For dressing of Victuals there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		<i>Olla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i>	2		<i>Lēbes, ētis, m.</i>

Which hath

<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		<i>Opercūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		<i>Sartāgo, ĩnis, f.</i>

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		<i>Follis, is, m.</i>
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For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		<i>Forceps, ĩpis, d.</i>
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For giving a light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7	{	<i>Lūcerna, æ, f.</i>
		{	<i>Or Lampas, ādis, f.</i>
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>			<i>Fax, fācis, f.</i>
<i>A Candle</i>	8		<i>Candēla, æ, f.</i>

Which is put into

<i>A Candlestick</i>	9		<i>Candelābrum, i, n.</i>
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>	10		<i>Lāterna, æ, f.</i>

For sitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>			<i>Sēdes, is, f.</i>
<i>A Stool</i>			<i>Sella, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			<i>Scābellum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			<i>Scāmnun, i, n.</i>

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		<i>Cāthēdra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Cushion</i>			<i>Pulvīnus, i, m.</i>

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		<i>Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.</i>
<i>A Bed</i>	13		<i>Lēctus, i, m.</i>

For

For putting Things upon there is

A Table 14 | *Mensa, æ, f.*

On which are put

A Table Cloth 15 | *Mantile, is, n.*

A Napkin, or Towel | *Mappa, æ, f.*

A Carpet | *Tāpes, ētis, m.*

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife 16 | *Culter, tri, m.*

There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

A Vessel | *Vas, vasis, n.*

A Sheath or Case | *Thēca, æ, f.*

A Sack or Bag | *Saccus, i, m.*

A Purse | *Crūmēna, æ, f.*

A Scabbard for a Sword | *Vāgīna, æ, f.*

*Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and
are made of Wood, are*

A Box 17 | *Pyxis, idis, f.*

A Coffin or Chest | *Arca, æ, f.*

A Desk | *Scriniū, i, n.*

A Basket 18 | *Corbis, is, d.*

*Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of
Earth, and served for the holding great Quanti-
ties of Liquid Things, are*

A Jar 19 | *Dolium, i, n.*

A great Wine Vessel | ¹ *Cādus, i, m.*

*Another something less than
than the Cadus* | ² *Amphōra, æ, f.*

¹ Some count this to have held about as much
as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72
Quarts.

² This some reckon to have been about the
Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9
Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	20		Sitūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any Kind of Cup</i>	22		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>			Pătēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>			Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23		
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>			
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>		}	Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>			
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>			

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24		Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>			Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>			Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		{	Imāgo, īnis, f.
			Or Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>			Spēcūlum, i, n.

[†] You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Cālix Vitrēus.

For

For cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom; or Broom | Scōpa, æ, f.

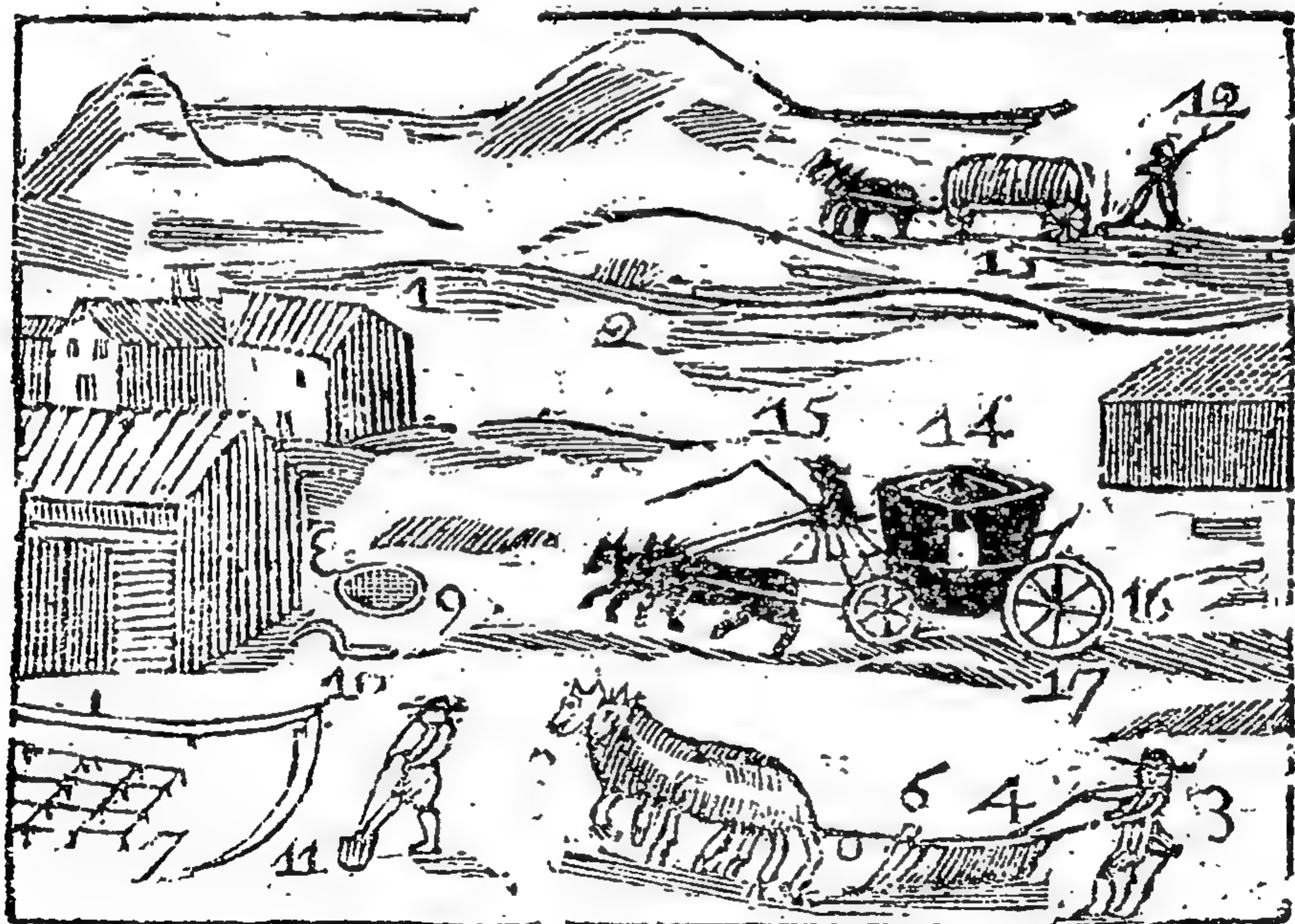
*And in some places, they throw over the Room to
keep it clean*

Saw-dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and Country Affairs.



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

A Country Farm 1

{ **R**US, rūris, n.
Villa, æ, f.

| Or, Prædium, i, n.,

L A N D is

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

| Arēa, æ, f.

| Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT TREES is

An Orchard | Pōmārium i, n.

Land for CORN is

Arable Land
Or Land fit for Plowing }¹ Arvum, i, n.

Land for HAY is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture Ground |² Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN | Agrīcōla, æ, m.

The Ploughman ³ | Arator, ōris, m.

Breaks up the Earth with

A Plough ⁴ | Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plough are

The Plough Tail or Handle ⁵ | Stīva, æ, f.

The Plough-Share ⁶ { Vōmis
 & Vōmer, ěris, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues
& pascua reddere rura, *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plough is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow or Rake 7 { Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastrī, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn 8 | ¹ Horrēum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

With a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a *Wine Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | *Onus, ĕris, n.*
A Weight | *Pondus. ĕris, n.*

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey | *Iter, itinĕris,*

There is

A Coach or Chariot 14 | *Currus, ūs, m.*

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter | *Aurĭga, æ, m. & f.*

Who useth

A Whip, or Goad | *Stimŭlus, i, m.*

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

An Axle-tree 16 | *Axis, is, m.*

A Wheel 17 | *Rōta, æ, f.*

A Spoke | *Rădius, i, m.*

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke | *Jŭgum, i, n.*

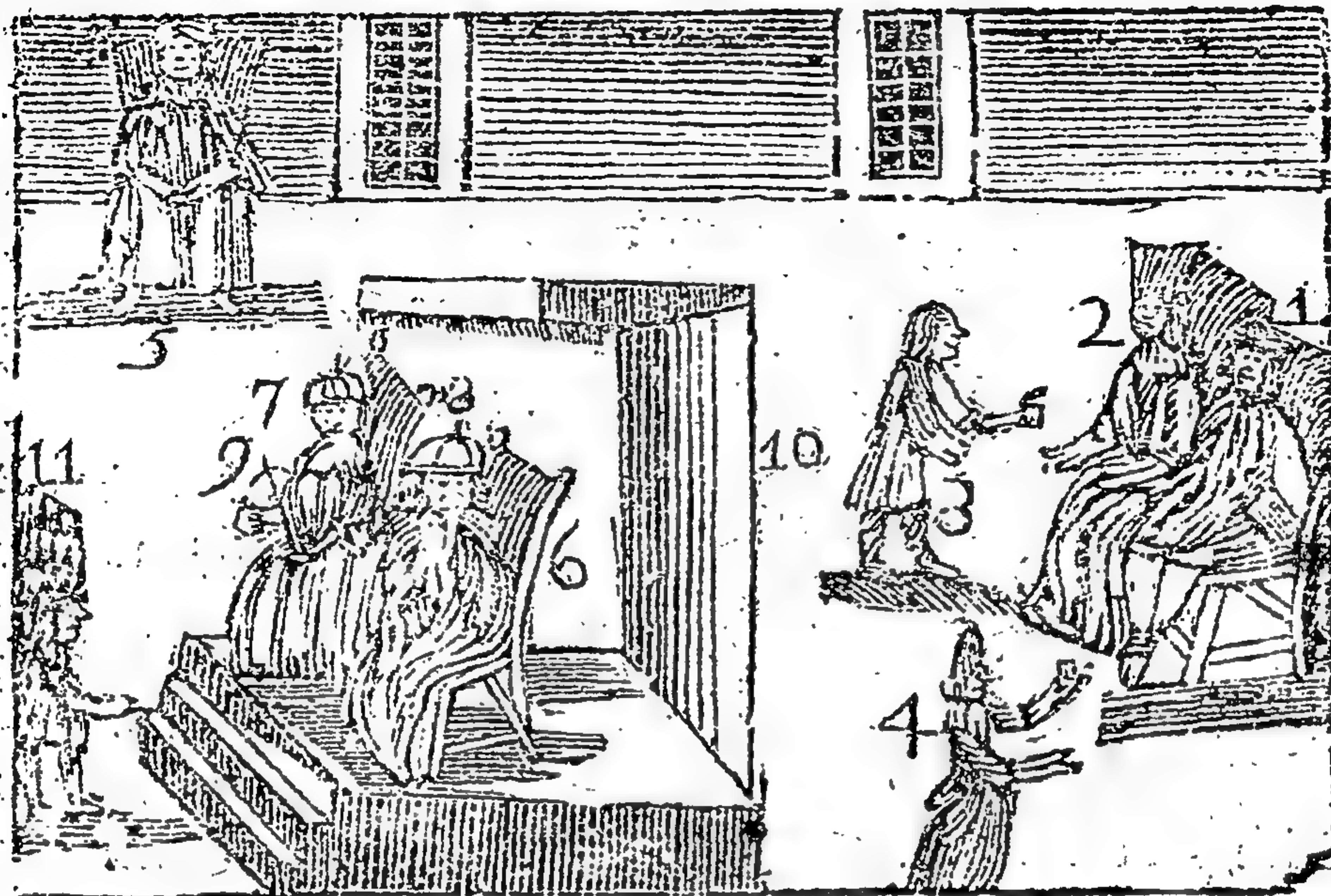
The Reins { *Hăbĕna, æ, f.*
 Or Lōrum, i, n.

A Pack or Fardel | *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*

Is carried in

Dorfers or Pack Saddles | *Clĭtellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A SCHOOL
A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
² Ecclēsia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōmīnus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērū, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

² It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>		Fāmŭlus, i, m.
<i>A Handmaid, or Maid</i>	}	Ancĭlla, æ, f.
<i>Servant 4</i>		

In

<i>Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.
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A Wife sometimes bringeth

<i>A Dowry or Portion</i>		Dos, dōtis, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>		Cīvis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Magistrate 5</i>		Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A King 6</i>		Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A Queen 7</i>		Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The People</i>		Pōpŭlus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown 8</i>		Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre 9</i>		Sceptrum, i, n
<i>A Throne 10</i>	{	Thrōnus, i, m.
		Or, Sōlium, i, n.

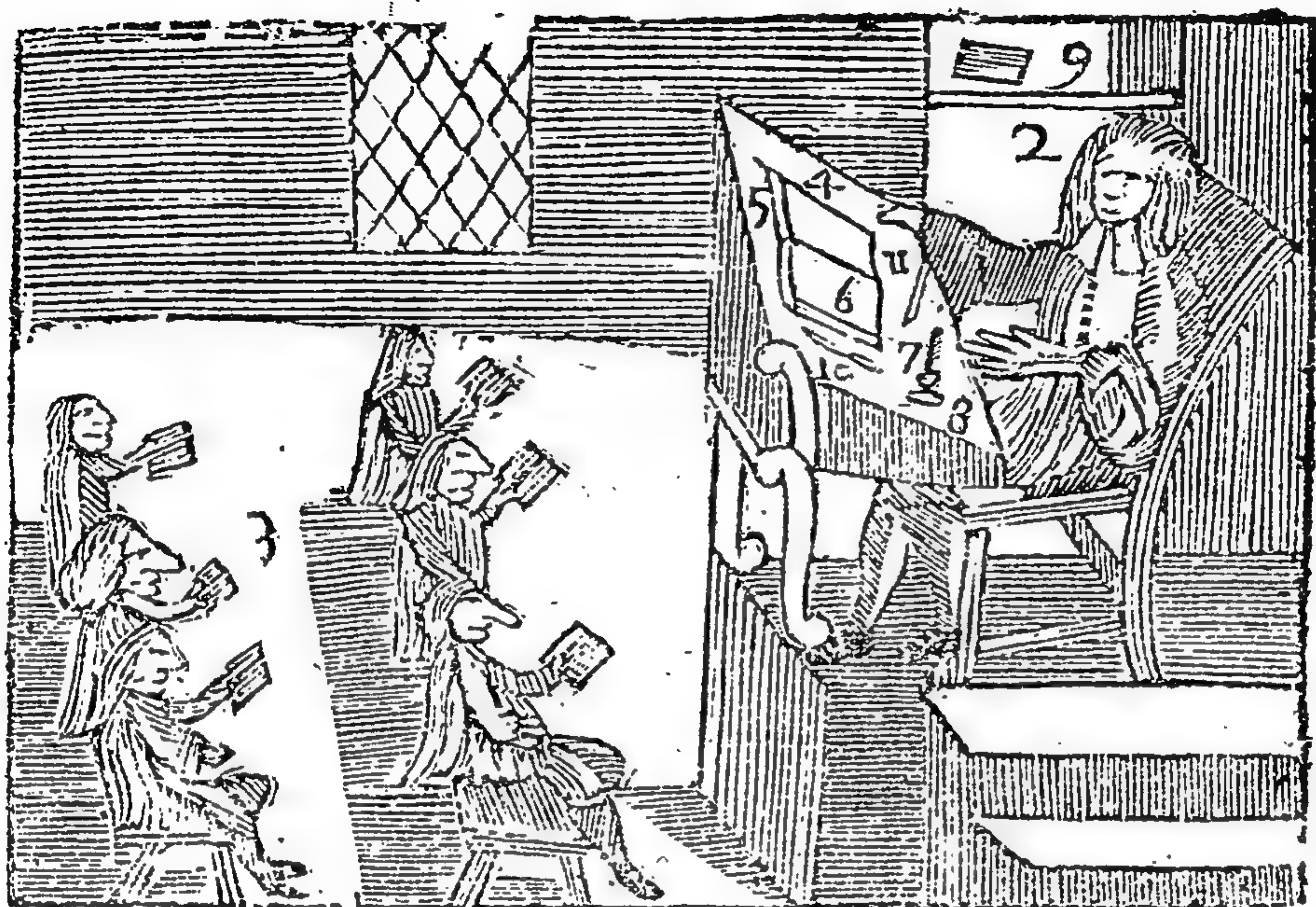
The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>		Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty 11</i>		Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>		Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>		Trībus, ūs, æ, f.
<i>A Rout</i>		Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	{	Gens, tis, f.
		Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI The S C H O O L.

*In*

A	School	1		S	Chōla, æ, f.
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Are

A Master	2		Māgister, tri, m.
A Scholar	3		Discīpulūs, i, m.

<i>Men declare their Thoughts by Speech, or Discourse</i>		Sermo, ōnis, m.
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In Speech there are

A Letter		Līttera, æ, f.
A Syllable		Syllāba, æ, f.
A Word		Verbum, i, n.

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4*	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pōeta, æ, m.
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Who writeth

One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing, they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	{ Pāpyrus, i, f. Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flag Shrub, growing in the marshes and moist Place near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which paper was formerly made.

A Pen hath

A Slit

| Crēna, æ, f.

And is made by

A Pen-knife 10

| ¹ Scalpēllum, i, n.

They make

A Line

| Līnēa, æ, f.

By a Rule

| Rēgūla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken they make

A Fault in Writing

{ Mendum, i, n.

{ Or, Menda, æ, f.

A Blot

| Lītūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master hath

A Rod

| Virga, æ, f.

Or, a Ferule

| Fērūla, æ, f.

¹ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH, are

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, m.
Christus, ūs, i, m.
Apōstōlus, i, m.
Episcōpus, i, m.
*Sācerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| *Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

In the Church there is

A Pulpit 3 | * *Suggestum*, i, n.

Out of which

The Preacher | * *Concŏnātor*, ōris, m.

Preacheth

A Sermon | * *Concŏ*, ōnis, f.

Or, readeth

The Bible | *Biblŏa*, ōrum, pl. n.

The Testament | *Testāmentum*, i, n.

The Gospel | *Evangĕlŏium*, i, n.

In the Church Yard 4 | * *Sĕpulcrĕtum*, i, n.

There is

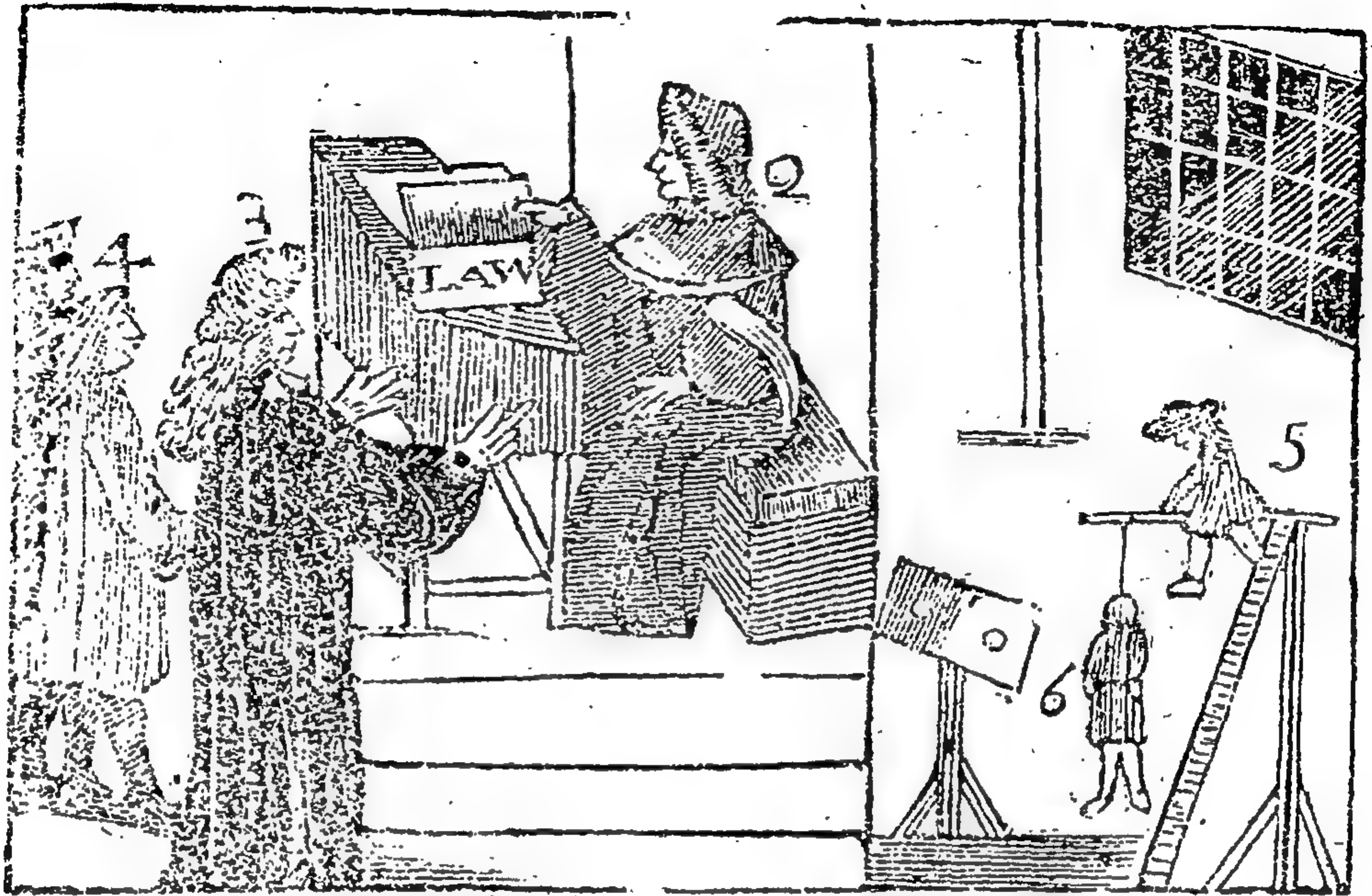
A Grave 5 | * *Sĕpulcrum*, i, n.

A Monument 6 | * *Mŏnĭmentum*, i, n.

A Funeral is 7 | * *Fŭnus*, ĕris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterisk (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A *Law.*
An Example

L *Ex, ēgis, f.*
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.
Consultor, ōris, m.
Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe | *Scrība, æ, m.*

For speaking publicly

A Cryer | *Præco, ōnis, m.*

For executing the Sentence

An Executioner | Carnīfex, ĭcis, m.

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due | Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price | Prētium, i, n.

The Law also giveth

Punishment | Poena, æ, f.

To those who are guilty of

Vice | Vītium, i, n.

A vicious Deed is

A Fault | Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime | Crīmen, ĭnis, n.
Villainy | Scēlus, ĕris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat | Dōlus, i, m.
A Lie | Mendācium, i, n.
Fraud | Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdness | Luxus, ūs, m.
Theft | Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer | Adulter, ĕri, m.
A Robber or Cut-throat 6 | Latro, ōnis, m.
A Thief 6 | Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore | Mĕrĕtrix, ĭcis, f.

Punish-

Punishments are

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignōmīnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ěris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, ěris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnīa, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
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Will have a

<i>Reward</i>	Præmīum, i, n.
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Which is

<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stīpis, f.
<i>Honor</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	{ Pēcūnīa, æ, f.
	{ Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

W A R | **B** Ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace | Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

*Agreement
A League
Quiet
Leisure
Play*

Concordia, æ, f.
Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quies, tis, f.
Otium, i, n.
Lūdus, i, m.

But

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>		Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>		Pēricūlum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>		Lis, lītis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>		Jurgium, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>		Tūmultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>		Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>		Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>		Prælium, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>		Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>		Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>		Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	{	Pernīciēs, ei, f.
	{	<i>Or, Exitium, i, n.</i>
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	{	Pēnūria, æ, f.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	{	
<i>The Conqueror</i>		Victor, ōris, m.

After the Fight hath

<i>A Victory</i>		Victōria, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>		Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other side there is

<i>Flight</i>		Fūga, æ, f.
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<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>		
<i>A Leader or Captain</i> 1		Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i> 2		Tūbīcen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	{	Vexillārius, i, m.
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	{	

Who beareth

<i>An Ensign or Standard</i> 3		Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>		Miles, ītis, m, & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	{	Tīro, ōnis, m.
<i>beginner at any Business</i>	{	

A Horse-

<i>A Horseman</i>	3		Eques, ĭtis, m.
<i>A Footman</i>	4		Pēdes, ĭtis, m.

Who hath

<i>A Companion</i>		Cōmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>		Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Force is called

<i>An Army</i>		Exercĭtus, ūs, m.
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A Soldier hath for Offence, or Defence

<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>		Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
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Offensive Arms are

<i>A Club</i>		Fustis, is, m.
<i>A Staff or Stick</i>	{	Bācŭlus, i, m.
		Or, Bācŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Sword</i>	{	Ensis, is, m.
6		Or, Glādius, i, m.
<i>A Spear or Lance</i>		Haſta, æ, f.
7		Jācŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Dart or Javelin</i>		Funda, æ, f.
<i>A Sling</i>		Sāgitta, æ, f.
<i>An Arrow</i>		

Which is shot out of

<i>A Bow</i>	8		Arcus, ūs, m.
<i>A Quiver of Arrows</i>			Phārētra, æ, f.
<i>Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called</i>		}	Tēlum, i, n.
<i>A Point of a Sword, or o- ther Weapon</i>		}	Mūcro, ōnis, m.
		}	Or, Cuspis, ĭdis, f.

Defensive

Defensive arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>			Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9		Or, Cassis, idis, f.

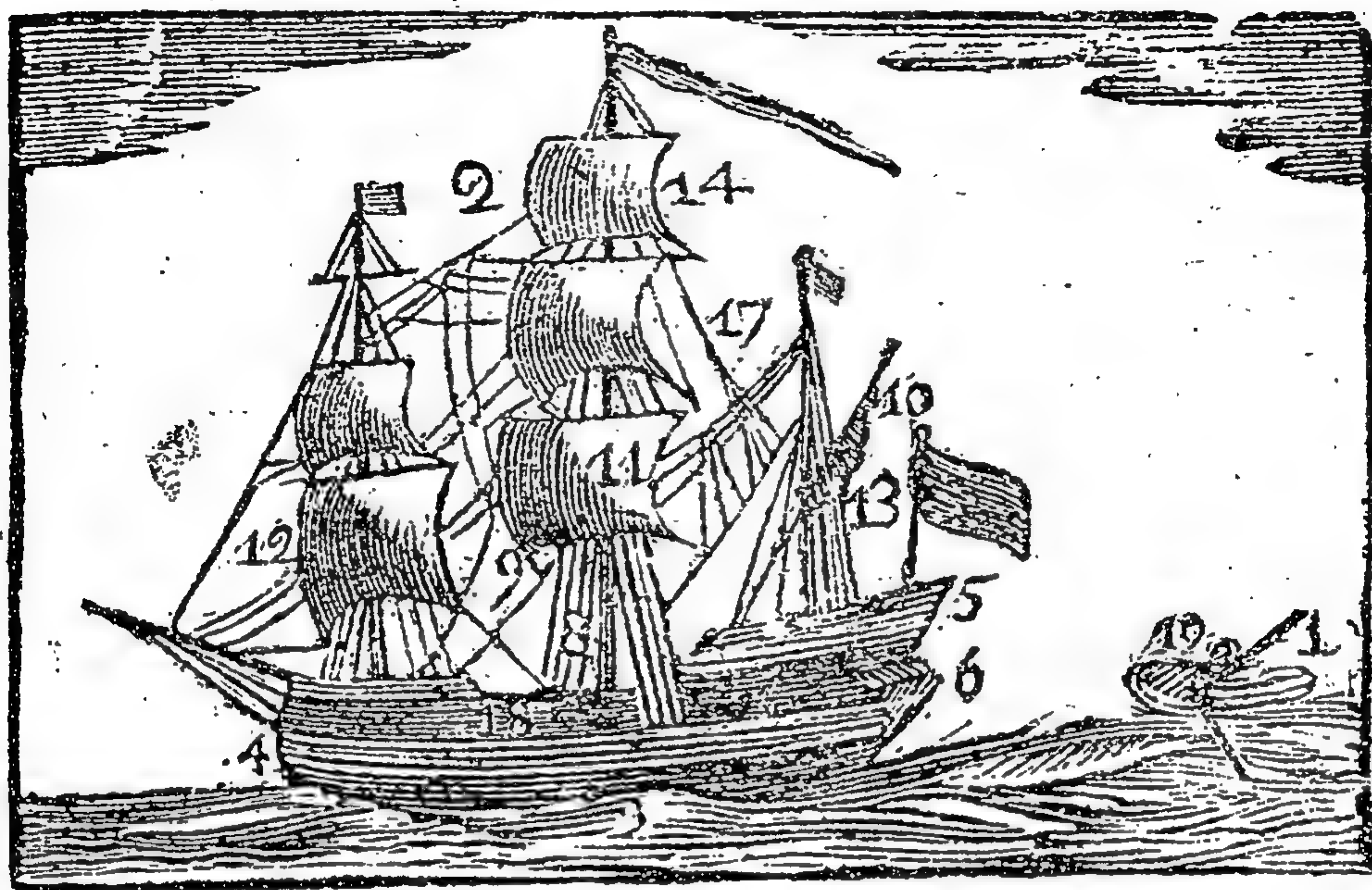
Which hath

<i>A Crest</i>	10		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Coat of Mail</i>			Lōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	{	Clȳpēus, i, m.
		{	Or, Scūtum, i, n.

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2		Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>			Tympānum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is

A Boat I

C Ymba, æ, f

Of the greater kind is

A Ship

| Navis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

The Keel 3.

| Cārīna, æ, f.

At the Fore End

The Stem or Prow

| Prōra, æ, f.

*At the Hind End**The Stern or Poop* 5 | *Puppis*, is, f.*For Steering it**The Helm or Rudder* 6 | *Clāvus*, i, m.*Rooms are**The Hatches or Decks* | *Fōri*, ōrum, pl. m.*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made
of Wood, are**An Oar* 19 | *Rēmus*, i, m.*A Mast* 8 | *Mālus*, i, m.*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made
of Cloth, are**A Sail* 9 | *Vēlum*, i, n.*Sails are**The Main Sail* 11 | 1.*The Fore Sail* 12 | 2.*The Mizzen Sail* 13 | 3.*The Top Sail* 14 | 4.*The Cross-piece to which the sails are fastened, is
called**The Sail Yard* 10 | *Antenna*, æ, f.*For Staying of the Ship there is**An Anchor* 15 | *Anchōra*, æ, f.¹ *Called**Acatium*, i, n.² *Called**Dolon*, ōnis, m.³ *Called**Epīdrōmus*, i, m.⁴ *Called**Suppāra*, ōrum, pl. n.*For*

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NA-
TIONS, or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY,
there are

The Pendants, or Stream-	} Aplustria, um, pl. n.
ers of a Ship 16	
The Flag 5	

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable or great Rope	² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot or Steersman	Gubernātor, ōris, m.

Of a Ship

A Seaman or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley [sit	Rēmīgium, i, n.
The Seats where the Rowers	Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rātis, is, f.

² Called | Vexillum Navāle.

³ Funis is understood, which was anciently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A Hour	H Ora, æ, f.
A Day	Dīēs, ēi, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdōmas, ādis, f.
A Month	Mensis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēcūlum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day,</i> <i>or Day break</i>	}	Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>		Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	}	Mērīdies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening</i> <i>or Twilight</i>		Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	}	Vesper, is, m.
<i>The Night</i>		Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>		Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
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In a WEEK there are seven DAYS, called

* <i>Sunday</i>	}	† ¹
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>		
<i>Monday</i>	}	2
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>		
<i>Tuesday</i>	}	3
<i>Or, Tuisko's Day</i>		
<i>Wednesday</i>	}	4
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>		

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which their Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days ; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

¹ Dies Dominicus <i>Or Dies Solis</i>	⁵ Dies Jovis
² Dies Lunæ	⁶ Dies Venēris
³ Dies Martis	⁷ Dies Sabbātī <i>Or Dies Saturnī</i>
⁴ Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

Thursday
Or, Thor's Day
Friday
Or, Friga's Day
Saturday
Or, Seater's Day

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>		Ver, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>		Æstas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of</i>	}	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>the Leaf</i>		
<i>The Winter</i>		Hyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

COmely, or handsome
 Acceptable
 Wonderful
 Vain
 Troublesome
 Whole
 Torn
 What kind of Thing is it
 Such

PUlcher, ra, rum.
 Grātus, a, um.
 Mīrus, a, um.
 Vānus, a, um.
 Mōlestus, a, um.
 Tōtus, a, um.
 Lācer, ra, rum.
 Quālis, is, e.
 Tālis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight, is

<i>Heavy</i>		Grāvis, is, e.
<i>Light</i>		Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing to another

<i>Divers, various</i>		Vārius, a, um.
<i>Like</i>		Sīmīlis, is, e.
<i>Unlike</i>		Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Motion, is

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e.
Strong, earnest	Vēhēmens, tis.
Swift, quick,	Cēler, ēris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or False	Falsus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um.
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um.

A Thing is

Great	Māgnus, a, um.
Or Little	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature is

Fruitful	Uber, ēris.
Or Barren	Stērīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to the Time of its Continuance, is

New	Nōvūs, a, um.
Old	Vētus, ēris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

Late,	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um.
Or unripe	imātūrus, a, um.

*The CARDINAL or CHIEF NUMBERS.**In which the Question is made by Quot, as**How many* | *Quot, Undeclined;**And the Answer by**So many*| *Tot, Undeclined.**One*| *Unus, a, um.**Two*| *Dūo, æ, o.**Three*| *Tres, tres, tria.**Four*| *Quātūor, Undeclined.**Five*| *Quinque, Undeclined.**Six*| *Sex, Undeclined.**Seven*| *Septem, Undeclined.**Eight*| *Octo, Undeclined.**Nine*| *Nōvem, Undeclined.**Ten*| *Dēcem, Undeclined.**Twenty*| *Vīgīntī, Undeclined.**Thirty*| *Trīginti, Undeclined.**An Hundred*| *Centum, Undeclined.**A Thousand*| *Mille, Undeclined.**Both*| *Ambo, æ, o.**Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is.**The Question is made by Quōtus; as**Of what number, or in what
Order is a Thing*} *Quōtus, a, um.**The Answer is made by**The First*| *Prīmus, a, um.**Or the Second*| *Sēcūndus, a, um.**The Third*| *Tertius, a, um.**The*

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, m.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octāvus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frēquens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, rare</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum. Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve MONTHS.

January	Jānūārius
February	Febrūārius
March	Martius
April	Aprīlis
May	Maīus
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris.

These are Nouns Adjective, Mensis, being understood.

October

October	Octōber, ris.
November	Nōvember, ris.
December	Dēcember, ris.

A PLACE *is*

<i>Large or wide</i>	Amplus, a, um.
<i>Narrow or strait</i>	{ Angustus, a, um.
	{ Or, Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE *dedicated to GOD is*

Sacred	Sācer, ra, rum.
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Others are

Prophane	Prōfānus, a, um.
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As to its PLACING, a Thing is

<i>Convenient, or Commodious</i>	} Commōdus, a, um.
<i>On the Right</i>	Dexter, ra, rum.
<i>Or Left</i>	Sinister, ra, rum.
<i>With the Face upward</i>	Sūpīnus, a, um.
<i>With the Face downward</i>	Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY *is*

<i>Hard</i>	Dūrus, a, um.
<i>Or Soft</i>	Mollis, is, e.
<i>Strong or firm</i>	Firmus, a, um.
<i>Or Weak</i>	Dēbilis, is, e.
<i>Hollow</i>	Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE, it is

Equal	Æquālis, m.f. & e. n.
<i>How big is it</i>	Quantus, a, um.
<i>So big</i>	Tantus, a, um.

Big

<i>Big, or great</i>	Grandis, is, e.
<i>Vast</i>	Ingens, tis.
<i>Or small, slender</i>	Exilis, is, e.
<i>Thick</i>	Crassus, a, um.
<i>Or Thin</i>	Tenuis, is, e.

As to its Figure, it is

<i>Round</i>	Rotundus, a, um.
<i>Square</i>	Quadratus, a, um.
<i>Straight, Right</i>	Rectus, a, um.
<i>Crooked</i>	Curvus, a, um.

A Spirit is

<i>Good</i>	Bonus, a, um.
<i>Or bad</i>	Malus, a, um.

G O D is

<i>Eternal</i>	Aeternus, a, um.
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A SOUL is

<i>Good, gracious</i>	Pius, a, um.
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The LIGHT is

<i>Clear, or Bright</i>	Clarus, a, um.
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The SHADE is

<i>Dark, or Dull</i>	Obscurus, a, um.
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A STAR is

<i>Fixed, or steady</i>	Fixus, a, um.
<i>Or Wandering</i>	Vagus, a, um.

The AIR is

<i>Clear, not cloudy</i>	Serenus, a, um.
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*A Man's Head is sometimes**Bald*| *Calvus, a um.**His Skin**Hairy, rough*| *Hirsūtus, a, um.**A Man's Countenance is**Cheery, merry*| *Hilāris, is, e.**Or Sorrowful*| *Mœstus, a, um.**Blithe, or kind*| *Blandus, a, um.**Foyous*| *Lætus, a, um.**Or sad*| *Tristis, is, e.**A Man's Face is**Beautiful*| *Formōsus, a, um.**Or Ugly*| *Dēformis, is, e.**For Want of Sight a Man is**Blind*| *Cæcus, a, um.**For Want of Hearing**Deaf*| *Surdus, a, um.**For Want of Speech**Dumb*| *Mūtus, a, um.**For Want of the Use of Hands**Maimed or Lame*| *Mancus, a, um.**For Want of the use of Feet, he is**Lame or Halt*| *Claudus, a, m.**The Stomach is**Hungry, fasting*| *Jējūnus, a, m.**Or Full, satisfied*| *Sātur, a, um.*

A MAN is

Potent or able
Knowing

Pōtens, tis.
Gnārus, a, um.

As to his UNDERSTANDING, he is

Wise
Unpolished, rude
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis.
Rūdis, is, e.
Stultus, a, um.

As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS, he is

Bold
Valiant
Mild, meek
Or Cruel, fierce
Or Barbarous
Chaste
Or Wanton
Pleasant
Severe
Honest or virtuous
Covetous
Or Prodigal
Holy
Sober
Or Drunken

Audax, ācis.
Fortis, is, e.
Mītis, is, e.
Sævus, a, um.
Barbārus, a, um.
Castus, a, um.
Lascīvus, a, um.
Jūcundus, a, um.
Sēvērus, a, um.
Prōbus, a, um.
Avārus, a, um.
Prōdīgus, a, um.
Sanctus, a, um.
Sōbrīus, a, um.
Ebrīus, a, um.

In his CONVERSATION, he is

Just
Friendly

Justus, a, um.
Amīcus, a, um.

As to his SOCIETY, he is

Alone
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um.
Sōcius, a, um.

As to ACTION, he is

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	<i>Alăcer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or Blockish</i>	<i>Hēbes, ětis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Pĭger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

To do a WORK which is

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Făcĭlis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Diffĭcĭlis, is, e.</i>

After Work is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um.</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

As to his STATE, he is

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dĭves, ĭtis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ěris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Lĭber, ěra, um.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well, or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ěra, um.</i>
<i>Happy,</i>	<i>Fĕlix, ĭcis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Mĭser, ěra, um.</i>

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jŭvĕnis, ĭs, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sĕnex, sĕnis.</i>

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nŭdus, a, um.</i>
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To the SIGHT, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

To the TASTE, it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the SMELL, it is

<i>Sweet-scented</i>	Suāvis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the TOUCH, a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Œquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum.

PROVISION *is*

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Public</i>	Publicus, a, um.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some Boys will learn

<i>More</i>	Plus, uris.
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Than

<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.
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XXVIII. Of VERBS.

*A Thing is said***T**O be*To act or do**Or to suffer***E**Sse, fui.

Agĕre, ĕgi, actum.

ⁱ Păti, passus sum.*That which Is, uses**To become**To continue or abide*

Fiĕri, factus sum.

Mănĕre, mansi, mansum.

*To Act is**To move**To frame or fashion**To form**To put**To begin to act*

Mŏvĕre, mŏvi, mŏtum.

Fingĕre, finxi, fictum.

Formăre, avi, atum.

Pŏnĕre, posui, pŏsitum.

Cŏepisse, cŏepi, cŏeptum.

*The Actions of G O D, to the World, are**To create**To preserve or keep it**To manage or rule**To bless or make happy*

Crĕăre, avi, atum.

Servăre, avi, atum.

Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum.

Bĕăre, avi, atum.

*Bodies which give Light, use**To arise**To shine**To glitter or Twinkle:*

Orĭri, ortus sum.

Lŭcĕre, luxi—

Mĭcăre, micui—

ⁱ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do, like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

Fire *uses*

To burn or to be kind- | Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
To burn or scorch [led | Urēre, ussi, ustum.

Water *uses*

To flow | Flūēre, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up | Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

To rain | Plūēre, plui—
To thunder | Tōnāre, tōnui, tōnītum.

The Wind

To blow | Flāre, flāvi, flātum.

The Sea

To roar | Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmītum.

A Plant *uses*

To grow | Crescēre, crēvi, crētum.
To flourish or blossom | Flōrēre, florui—
To wither or fade | Marcēre, marcui—

An Insect *uses*

To creep [wriggle | Rēpēre, repsi, reptum.
Or, as a Serpent, to | Serpēre, serpsi, serptum.
Or, as a Flea, to skip } Sālīre, salui, saltum.
or jump

A Bird *uses*

To fly | Vōlāre, avi, atum.
To sing | Cānēre, cēcīni, cantum.

A Fish

To swim | Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A BULLOCK

To low | Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt | Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

A Sheep

To bleat | Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray | Rūdēre, rūdi—

A Horse

To neigh | Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar | Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

A Wolf

To howl | Ulūlāre, āvi, atum.

A Dog

To bark | Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Child *uses*

To be born | Nāsci, nātus sum—

To live | Vivēre, vixi, victum.

To feel | Sentīre, sensi, fensum.

To be able | Possē, pōtui.

To be well, or strong	Vălēre, vălŭi, vălŭtum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses, Things use

To be open or plain	Pătēre, pătŭi—
To be clear	Liquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To appear	Pārēre, parui, parŭtum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latŭtum

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Vidēre, vīdi, vīsum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

To hear	Audīre, -ivi, itum.
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By the Sense of Smelling

To smell	Odorāri, odorātus sum.
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By the Sense of Tasting

To taste	Gustāre, avi, atum.
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By the Sense of Touching

To touch	Tangēre, tētīgi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear.

To sound	Sōnāre, sōnui, sōnŭtum.
To make a Noise	Strēpēre, strepui, strepŭtum.
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpāre, crepui, crepŭtum.

By the Smell.

To smell, or cast a smell	Olēre, olui, olŭtum.
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By the Taste.

To taste of, or savour	Săpēre, sapui, & sapivi.
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By

By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To nod	{ Nutāre, avi, atum.
	{ Nūere is out of use.

With his Eyes

To spy	¹ Spēcēre.
To discern	² Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
To behold or look to	Tūēre, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mūttīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak, they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aīsti.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Silēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tacitum.

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is used in this Sense. *A*

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingĕre, linxi, linĉtum.
To lap	Lambĕre, lambi—
To suck	Sŭgĕre, ſuxi, ſuctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rōdĕre, roſi, roſum.
To champ, or chew	Mandĕre, manſi, manſum.
To bite	Mordĕre, mōmordi, mor-
To craſh, or gnaſh	Strīdĕre, ſtridi— [ſum.

With his Hand

To take	Căpĕre, cēpi, captum.
To ſnatch	Răpĕre, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dăre, dēdi, dātum.
To hold	Tĕnĕre, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendĕre, prenſi, prenſum.

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpĕre, carpi, carptum.
To pluck	{ Vellĕre, velli, & vulſi, vulſum.

With his Nails

To claw	Scăbĕre, ſcābi—
To ſcratch	Scalpĕre, ſcalpi, ſcalptum

With his Feet

To kick	Calcăre, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, īvi, itum, from Eo.
To come	Vĕnĭre, vĕni, ventum.
To follow	Sĕqui, ſequutus ſum.

From

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūěre, spui, spūtum.

From the Bladder

To make Water { Meiěre, minxi, miētum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards

To vomit | Vöměre, vomui, vomitum.

To break Wind | Pěděre, pēpēdi, pēditum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Grādi, gressus sum

To go a Foot-pace | Vāděre, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambŭlāre, avi, atum.

To run | Currěre, cŭcurri, cursum.

If a Place be slippery, he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble. | Rŭěre, rui, ruītum

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tītŭbāre, avi, atum.

If High he uses

To climb | Scanděre, scandi, scansum.

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body, is said

To rise | Surgěre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stāre, stēti, stātum,

To stretch { ²Tenděre, tētendi, ten-
sum, or, Tentum.

To bend | Eleĉtěre, flexi, fleĉtum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum,
To fit	Sēdēre, sēdi, fessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cāsum.
To lie down	{ Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.
	{ Or, Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jācēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it	Ciēre, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to fling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Ducēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpuli, pulsum.
To roll	Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublātum.
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To carry	{ Portāre, avi, atum.
	{ Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, memini—
To will	Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Consīderāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditāri, meditatus sum.
To know, or take knowledge	{ Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustol-*
lo, as *Fere* has from *Tudo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To <i>approve or like</i>	Prōbare, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To <i>think</i>	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To <i>believe</i>	Crēcēre credidi, creditum.
To doubt	Dubitāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, tilius sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odiffe, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavifus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpīre, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētuēre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mirāri, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	¹ temnēre, tempti, temptum
To scorn	Spernēre, spreui, preitum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Ridēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow.

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, fletum.
To mourn	² Lugēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.² *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear.

To tremble.	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said
 To hunger or be hungry | Esūrīre, ivi, itum.

When he wants to Drink
 To be thirsty, or dry | Sītīre, ivi, itum.

So when he is Hungry he uses
 To eat | Edēre, edi, estum or esum.

As when Thirsty
 To drink | Bībēre, bibi, bibitum.

Good Things are said
 To please | Plācēre, plācūi, placitum.

Bad Things use

To hurt	Lædēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble, or disturb	Tūrbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful; to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions, is said
 To have | Hābēre, ui, itum.

If he has Nothing, he is said
 To be empty | Vācāre, avi, atum.
 To want or be without | Cārēre, carui, caritum.
 To want, or need | Egēre, ěgui.

That which he Hath, he is wont

To use		Uti, usus sum.	[sum.
To enjoy		Frui, fructus	or fruitus

That which he Dislikes, he uses

To change		Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To let, let alone		Sinēre, sivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake		Linquēre, liqui, lictum.

A Man as to his Business, is said

To be able		Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study		Stūdēre, studui, itum.
To dare, to venture		Audēre, ausus sum.
To get or obtain		¹ Potiri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty, all lawful Means of living

To try		Expēriri, expertus sum.
To seek after	{	Pētēre, petivi, or petii, pētītum.

So it is

To beware, be cautious		Cāvēre, cavi, cautum.
To care		Curāre, avi, atum.
To serve, or deserve	{	Mērēre, merui, meritum. Or Merēri, meritus sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult		Consulēre, ui, ultum.
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The several Businesses of Men are

Of a Physician

To heal or cure		² Mēdēri.
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Of a Cook

To dress or cook		Cōquēre, coxi, coctum.
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¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Preter from *Medicor*, which is
Medicatus sum. *Whers*

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon,

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night,

To sup | Coenāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūere, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcire, farsī, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To clothe or array him-
self | Amicire, amicui, amic-
tum, amicivi, seldom.

Also

To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, utum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Struere, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk { Mulgere, mulsi, mulsum
& mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsūm.

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sēre, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mētēre, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Ploughman

To plough | Arare, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fodi, fossum.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscēre, pōposci, ¹ posci-
To bid or command	Jūbēre, jussi, jussum, (tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a King

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	{ ² Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, docui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

If he Does well

To praise Or Commend him	} Laudāre, avi, atum.
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If he Does amiss

To threaten	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discēre, didici. ³
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.³ And formerly *Discitum*.

In the Church, men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, vōtum.

Before a Judge

To promise or engage	{ Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

To make ready, or pre-	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight (pare	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, iētum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.

Sometimes

To spare	{ Parcēre, peperci, parsum. & parsi, parictum, seldom.
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*There are several Actions which Men have in
Business, as*

To draw water	Haurīre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	{ Lāvāre, lavi, lōtum, & lautum, & lavātum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fusum.

Diverse Things

To number	Nūmērāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, sparsum.
To divide (out	Dīvidēre, divīsi, divīsum.
To distribute, or give	Trībuēre, tribui, tribūtum.

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to strike	Cædēre, cæcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	¹ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctum.
To strangle	Strangulāre, avi, atum.
To kill	² Nēcāre, nēcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, avi, atum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, etum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Polīre, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincīre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
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That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
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That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
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¹ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of composition.

² *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That which is Hid

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To hand, ready to fall | ¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi

They use

To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses.

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Licēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercītum.

To use or to be accus- }
tomed, } Suēre, suevi, suctum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To buy | ² Emēre, emi, emptum.

To sell { Vendēre, vendīdi, ven-
dītum.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debitum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

In order

To make or to do | Fācēre, fēci, factum.

And to carry it on | Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

If he designs

To finish, or to end it | Finīre, ivi, itum.

¹ *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Mīnēre*, and not from *Manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used to *TAKE*, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demēre*, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W	<i>What is it</i>	}	Q	<i>Uid?</i>
	<i>Who or which</i>		Q	<i>Quis?</i>
	<i>is it</i>			

The Answer is

I	}	Ego
<i>Or thou</i>		Tū
<i>Himself</i>		Sui
That	{	Ille, illa, illud,
		Or is, ea, id.
		Or iste, ista, istud.
<i>One's self</i>	}	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>		Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>		Idem, eadem, idem.
<i>Another</i>		Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>		Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>		Ullus, ulla, ullum. [dam.
<i>None</i>		¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	}	Qui, quæ, quod.

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of</i>	}	Uter, utra, utrum.
<i>the two</i>		

It is

<i>Either, or one of the</i>	}	Alter, altera, alterum.
<i>two</i>		
<i>Neither of the two</i>	}	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If

If you ask

Whose is it ?

| Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

Mine

| Měus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūus, a, um.

His own

| Sūus, a, um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

If you ask

*Of what Tribe or Coun-
try is he ?*

} Cujas, ātis.

The Answer is, he is

*Of our Tribe or Coun-
try*

} Nostras, ātis.

*Of your Tribe or Coun-
try*

} Vestras, ātis.

XXX. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

W *Hether ?
Or no ?
Why ?*

| **N** *UM ? An ?
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?*

Of

Of Affirming.

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| *Imo, næ.*
 | *Quidem.*

Of Denying.

No, not

| *Nē, non, haud.*

Of Place.

If the Question be made by

Where ?

| *Ubi ?*

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| *Hic.*
 | *Ibi.*
 | *Ufquam.*
 | *Nufquam.*
 | *Pröcul.*
 | *Pröpe.*

If the Question is

Whence ?

| *Unde ?*

The Answer is

Hence
Thence

| *Hinc.*
 | *Inde.*

If the Question is

Whither ?

| *Quo ?*

The Answer is

Hither

| *Huc.*

Of Time.
If the Question is

When ?

! Quando ?

The Answer is

<i>Then</i>	<i>Tunc, tum.</i>
<i>When</i>	<i>Cum.</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>Hēri.</i>
<i>Erewhile, sometime since</i>	<i>Dūdum.</i>
<i>Long ago</i>	<i>ˆOlim.</i>
<i>Now</i>	<i>Nunc.</i>
<i>By-and-by</i>	<i>Mox.</i>
<i>At any Time, ever</i>	<i>Unquam.</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>Nunquam.</i>

If the Question is

How long ?

! Quamdiu ?

The Answer is

<i>A long Time</i>	<i>Diu.</i>
<i>While</i>	<i>Dum.</i>
<i>Until</i>	<i>Dōnec.</i>

If you ask

How oft ?

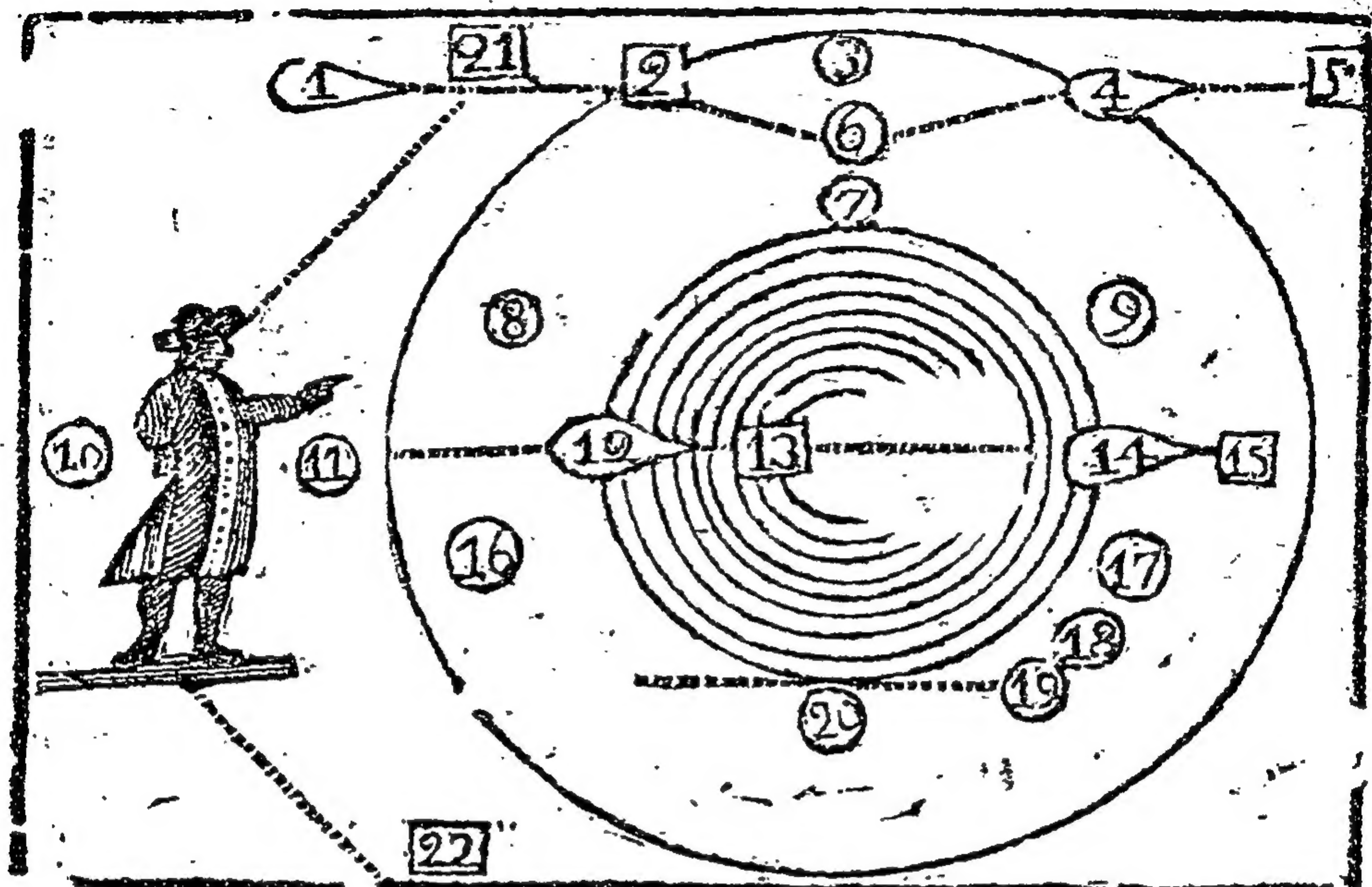
! Quōtīes ?

The Answer is

<i>Once</i>	<i>Sēmēl.</i>
<i>Twice</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
<i>Thrice</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
<i>Four times</i>	<i>Quāter.</i>
<i>Oft or oftentimes</i>	<i>Sæpe.</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i>Semper.</i>

*If you ask**How
Doth he act ?*} *Quomodo ?**The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| *Sic, Ita.
Tēmēre.
Frustra.
Simul.**If you ask**How
Great is it ?*} *Quam ?**The Answer is**As great
As
Greater
Than*| *Tam.
Quam.
Māgis.
Quam.*

XXXI. OF PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T ^O ^I
From 4
At, or nigh
Off 5

Over, or on the other Side 3

A ^D
A, ab, or abs-
Apud

Trans

⁹ In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

M

About

<i>About</i> 6	{	Circa
	{	<i>Or</i> , Circum
<i>Into</i> 12		In
<i>Out of</i> 14		E, <i>or</i> ex
<i>Within</i> 13		Intra
<i>Without</i> 15		Extra
<i>Through, by</i> 18		Per
<i>Beside</i> 19		Præter
<i>Above, over</i> 21		Sūpra
<i>Below, beneath</i> 22		Infra
<i>Before</i> 11		Ante
<i>After</i> 10		Post
<i>Behind</i> 10		Pōne
<i>Upon</i> 7		Super
<i>Under</i> 20	{	Sub
	{	<i>Or</i> , Subter
<i>Hither, on this Side</i> 8	{	Cis
	{	<i>Or</i> , Cītra
<i>Beyond</i> 9		Ultra
<i>Betwixt, or between</i> 16		Inter
<i>Against, over against</i> 17		Adversus

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>		Contra
<i>Towards</i>		Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>		Juxta
<i>For, because of</i>		Ob
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>		Pēnes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>		Propter
<i>After, according to</i>		Secundum
<i>By, close by</i>		Sēcus
<i>With, together with</i>		Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>		Abſque
<i>Before, in one's Presence</i>		Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>		Clam
<i>Before, in sight of</i>		Pālam.

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
Præ
Pro
Sine
Tēnus.

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND *Also, too,*
Neither, nor
Either or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

E^T, *que, atque*
Quoque
Neque, nec
Aut, vel, ve.
Sed, ast, at, autem.
Quia
Nam, "Enim
Si
Ni, Nisi
Ergo, "Igītur
Quanquam
Tāmen
Ut
Ita
Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Oh!*
Soho!
Lo! Behold!
Well-a-day! Wo!
Phy! Pish!
Hush! Whist

O! *Eho!* [*Hem!*
Heus
En! Ecce!
Hei! Væ!
Phy! Au!
St! Au!